The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

Pennsylvanians, To Arms!

The stirring address of Gov. CURTIN, in another column, dispels all doubt as to the formidable character of the invasion. It is a stern fact that the force relied on to resist the invader, has been compelled to fall back. Baltimore and the National Capitol are immediately threatened! The call to arms is sounded under an actual emergency, and no patriotic citizen can disregard it. Inactivity now becomes a crime, our sole duty a prompt response to the call to arms! If the invader is not met and overcome at the threshhold, it may not be many days before he will be in our own neighborhood. Western Pennsylvania and our own teeming city are a tempting prize. The summons by the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth does not magnify the crisis. It lays upon every citizen a solemn duty, which we feel sure those of Western Pennsylvania will seek neither to evade nor postpone.

We are not particularly advised of the steps which will be taken under the stern realities of the crisis, but presume that means will not be wanting to muster in and send forward promptly, all who volunteer.

Now if we are men, and love our country, let us shew it. To arms! is the call. To arms! our duty!

Quota of Allegheny and Surrounding Counties.

By reference to a circular from Adjutant General RUSSELL, published elsewhere, the quotas will be found of the several counties in the State, under the late call of the President for twenty-four thousand militia, to serve for one hundred days, unless sooner discharged, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington and its vicinity. Of the Western counties, Allegheny is required to furnish 1,488; Armstrong, 298; Beaver, 242; Butler, 279; Cambria, 242; Clarion, 211; Crawford, 405; Erie, 411; Fayette, 332; Franklin, 340; Greene, 201; Indiana, 280; Jefferson, 151; Lawrence, 191; Mercer, 307; Somerset, 222; Venango, 207; Warren, 159; Washington, 391; Westmoreland, 446.

To secure the quota of Allegheny county it is only necessary to resolve that it shall be done, and to that end it is the duty of every man to devote his time and means—working with all his energy and contributing liberally. A few days work and the contribution of money from those who are exempt or so circumstanced as to be unable to enter the service, would fill the quota of the county, as well as that of the State.

General Butler.

The *National Republican*, of Saturday, says it is reported that Major General BUTLER has been relieved from the command of the 18th Army Corps, and is succeeded in the field by Major General WM. F. SMITH. General BUTLER, it is said, returns to Fortress Monroe.

Late Military Intelligence.

Our special correspondent at Grant's Headquarters, writing on the morning of the 7th, states that nothing but the usual shelling and picket firing had occurred along the line during the previous forty-eight hours. More heavy batteries were being erected on the right of our lines. Brigadier General Ledlers had tendered his resignation on account of ill-health. Another army correspondent says that supplies have not to be hauled such a great distance as heretofore. The new depot on the City Point Railroad is quite near the front, and is now securely established. No rain has fallen yet; the sky is cloudless, and the sun pitiless as ever. It is difficult to decide which is the least of the two evils from which we now suffer—heat or dust. Both unite in making a man miserable when he is obliged to travel about to any extent. Something will be done in a few days. We must be hopeful and patient—abstract qualities the people have been compelled to draw upon largely at divers times and in sundry manners. Surely the reward will come at last.

The Petersburg *Register*, of July 2d, half sheet, advises persons walking along Bolingbroke street, to keep as close to the houses as possible, on the north side of the street, as that is where the Yankee shells don't fall so frequently as in other streets and localities. The Common Council of Petersburg held a meeting on the 1st instant, at which they executed the business of the meeting with amazing celerity, and adjourned with precipitation. A number of bills against the city were presented, among which was one for seventy-four pair of shoes for the members of Captain Graham's battery, at $36 per pair—$2,632. The Lynchburg *Republican* says: "The wheat harvest is nearly completed in this section, and we are pleased to hear is much larger than was expected. The grain was never better. We shall have ample supply for home purposes, and some to furnish the outside world. As we belong to the world outside, it is possible our share will be gathered in good season."

The following graphic account of Gen. Wilson's cavalry expedition is furnished by Mr. Edward Jameson, a private in the First Connecticut cavalry. He says the longitudinal stringers of the Danville railroad were made of yellow pine, and they burned like tinder, being full of rosin. More than sixty miles were burned up, and the flat rails rendered utterly useless. They went to Roanoke bridge, which was strongly defended. There they met with the only Union man they saw on the route. He and his wife were quite aged. The wife would draw water from the well and fill two washing tubs, one of which the old man would wheel to the gate in an old fashioned barrow for the soldiers to fill their canteens with. "They can only burn my little house down and kill us," said the faithful old man. "They have been persecuting us ever since the war begun. I have no stars and stripes, boys, but there's a sheet on that pole that takes its place." He had blessings upon his head from every soldier. Over six thousand slaves came off with Wilson, but most of them were driven back by the enemy on our retreat. Some four hundred got through, and one woman with her child. The rebels would murder in cold blood all who would not turn back, and hundreds who did. The negroes fought desperately, many of them with clubs, some with stones, and some with such arms as they picked up. Had Wilson carried ten thousand muskets and ammunition with him he could have improvised an irresistible army on his return. The rebels swear they will make the prisoners taken from us in this raid rebuild the Danville road. Hundreds of barns stored with tobacco were burned by our men on this raid. Mr. Jameson says that the people of that country asked very anxiously whether the people of the North were not starving out. He says that it is just as ridiculous to suppose those people will be starved out, as it is for them to suppose that we shall be. Abundance of the necessaries of life exist on all sides. Our men had plenty of ripe peaches and other fruit.

Our dispatches concerning the rebel raid in Maryland exhibit the fact that the invading force is of more formidable dimensions than has hitherto been believed. Notwithstanding the small force employed in the enemy's demonstration in Washington and Frederick counties up to Friday, it has been insisted upon at the War Department since the invasion commenced, that there would ultimately be not less than thirty thousand Rebel troops engaged in the movement—that such was the number that had left Lee's army on this expedition, and that it was more likely to be increased by reinforcements from other points than diminished on the route. The whole movement of the Government to meet this demonstration have been based on the expected strength of the enemy, and the movement of troops indicate that neither General Grant nor the Government have been taken unawares. Owing to the heavy reinforcements of the enemy in front of Frederick, and of the fact that a flank movement was intended by the rebels, General Wallace was compelled to evacuate that city at an early hour on Saturday morning. A correspondent says that the feelings of the loyal citizens of Frederick, when it became known that our troops were about to evacuate the city, cannot be described. The gloom and despondency of Thursday again took the place of the hope and joy of Friday morning. The sudden repulsion from joy at their deliverance to despair at their abandonment was pitiable. Hundreds left with our troops, in every manner of conveyance, and many on foot. They have experienced a taste of Rebel treatment in the past, and have learned only to dread it in the future. The Stars and Stripes that so proudly waved throughout every street of the city were again taken down and hidden for better days. On the withdrawal of our troops many of the rebel sympathizers, with headlong haste, made their way out the Hagerstown road and communicated the—to them—glad tidings that the Yankees had left, and a general rejoicing was had, of course, over the news. The capture is certainly a very barren one to the rebels, so far as the Government is concerned. Everything in the way of stores, horses, ammunition wagons, &c., belonging to it had been removed long previous to their entrance. Nearly all the horses of citizens, those of the rebel persuasion included, had been sent away, and many people had sent their valuables to points of safety. The banks made ample arrangements to secure their property. Mr. Schley, the Collector of Internal Revenue in Frederick, who had over $70,000 in his possession on Monday last, promptly forwarded it to Washington. The Railroad Company has secured all the rolling stock and motive power on the road. Altogether, excepting what they steal of citizens, they will not have much glory to rejoice over.

From Memphis we have dispatches to the 5th instant, stating that Colonel Wison, commanding the Second Brigade of Grierson's Division Cavalry, has been skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, under General Roddy, almost continually since Thursday last, with signal success. The field of operations has been in the section of country between Lagrange and Corinth. From developments made last week it has been demonstrated that the rebel army of the Mississippi is concentrated in the vicinity of Corinth, which place is now held by General Roddy's division of cavalry. General Forrest has his headquarters at Tupelo, Mississippi. General Lee is at Meridian, while Buford, Rebel, is conscripting at Ripley. The intention of the enemy is not probably to make aggressive movements, so much as to protect the grain growing sections of Northern Mississippi from Federal incursions. A skirmish on Saturday, near Sansbury, resulted in the driving in of our pickets by two hundred of the enemy, but a detachment of cavalry being sent to reinforce the pickets, the rebels were driven back with a loss of twenty-five killed, whom we buried. Our picket line was re-established at night and all was again quiet. We have thus far taken about thirty prisoners but have not lost a man killed, wounded or missing. Colonel Karge, of the 2d New Jersey cavalry, has started out on an expedition, but where to is not known.

An army correspondent says that the appointment of General Rowley to the command of the troops in the Cumberland Valley gives general satisfaction. He was on his way from Washington to Pittsburgh when he received notice of his selection. He will retain his command at Pittsburgh, his last appointment being merely a temporary matter.

Reconstructing the Seceded States.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, at the last session, Congress passed a bill to guarantee to certain States whose Government had been usurped or overthrown a republican form of government, a copy of which is hereto annexed; and whereas the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval, less than one hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him; and, whereas, the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expressed the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known, that while I am, as I was in December last, when, by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration, unprepared by a formal approval of this bill to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration; and while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State constitutions and governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and set at naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further efforts, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in the States, but am at the same sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment, abolishing slavery throughout the nation, may be adopted. Nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the system for the restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States, in which case Military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

[For the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

Billings G. Childs, Esq.

MR. EDITOR:—Mr. Childs, a lawyer of repute and in every way fitted for the position, is a candidate for the Legislature, and his claims will be urged by his friends at the approaching Union Convention.

There are those to be found, it seems, who aim to damage Mr. Childs' nomination by alleging that he is constitutionally ineligible—not having been a resident of our State for three years. Lest he might be prejudiced by an objection of this sort, it may be well to ascertain the facts. Having enlisted as a private in a New York regiment, and been wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, Mr. Childs was honorably discharged from the United States military service and came to our city in the latter part of July, 1861, to practice his profession as a lawyer. After remaining here a short time, he was by recommendation of his old commander commissioned as an officer of the Regular Army from *this State*, as the official Army Register shows. Mr. Childs accepted the appointment and continued in the army until the battle of Chancellorville, where he was again wounded. He then resigned and returned to Pittsburgh to resume the practice of the law, and has remained here ever since achieving an honorable position. It will thus be seen that three years have elapsed since Mr. Childs first came amongst us, and that his absence was in the service of his country. Who of his competitors for legislative honors can exhibit a prouder record? It will be strange, indeed, if a loyal community like this can be induced to overlook or forget the merits of one who, instead of staying at home, bravely took the field and nobly battled for the life of the nation. Three years, or nearly so, "at the front," will certainly give a man quite as good a residence as three years in the rear—at least that it ought to is the opinion of more than one

UNION MAN.

European Affairs.

The indications of a war in Europe which may become general are strongly increased by the last steamer, the quarrel between Prussia and Denmark being found irreconcilable. The London *Times*, ever watchful of the popular current, at length sounds the tocsin of war against Prussia, for the violence and treachery of that government. The London *Post*, the organ of the ministry, holds the following language:

The Prussians tell us that we shall think twice before we blockade the German ports; and very likely we may; but for all that, if necessary, we shall do it. With Lord Palmerston for our Minister, we could send war in its most terrible form into the heart of the German States; while along the shores of the Adriatic, as well as the Baltic, people are even now praying for the advent of the fleets that go forth conquerring and to conquer. It is not from infirmity of purpose that we hesitate, nor from mercenary motives, and certainly not because we have any reasons to mistrust our strength. While the national spirit survives we have nothing to fear for ourselves. We halt because the decision does not at present rest with us; and we would still hope, if we could, that the course which will in all probability be forced upon us may not have to be carried out.

The London *Mercantile Gazette* says, "England in all probability will at last have to take part in the Dano-German war," and the London *News* of the 22d ult., says, "The hopes of peace which the nation has maintained for the last six months are fast fading away." The duties imposed on the British Government in present exigency are very solemn. It has to consider whether a continuance of peace is possible, consistently with the honor of the nation, after what has already taken place; and her decision may involve all the Scandinavian kingdoms, if not the whole of Europe.

Naval Items.

Work has ceased on the great iron-clad ram Dunderberg. The ship is ready for launching, and has been so for some time. The cause of the dead-lock in her progress is the inability of the contrators for her machinery to have the shaft and propeller ready in time.

The Puritan, Dunderberg, the twenty new light draught monitors, the new screw fleet, and every constructing enterprise of the Government itself, is beginning to be so sensibly affected by the state of financial and industrial affairs, that great embarrassment is already resulting from it. For instance, chains and anchors are needed badly, but no one will enter into a contract to supply them, and if a new squadron were wanted, or a dozen pairs of engines, the honorable Secretary of the Navy should have to do without them, or get them made up by boat-builders and blacksmiths, professional men who have sometimes succeeded in getting naval work to do.

The screw frigate Pampanoosac, which is to be to the great screw fleet of 1865 what the Niagara was to that of 1855, is now fully under way at the Boston Navy Yard, and will be in frame very soon. Her unusual size and strength entitle her to be considered the largest wooden man-of-war in the world. She is longer than the Persia or Niagara, although not of so heavy tonnage as the latter when she was launched. The Mersey or the Duke of Wellington, in the English navy, does not carry so formidable a battery as designed for her. It will consist of fourteen of the best guns in the United States service, and it is said that none of them will be less than eleven-inch bore.

The old frigate Susquehanna, having remained for years idle, is being fitted out for active service. She will be ready for sea in a few months. She is a first rate, notwithstanding the increase of our navy in size and numbers. Her tonnage is 2,500, and she will carry sixteen guns, of heavy calibre. The Susquehanna assisted in laying the telegraph cable in 1858, and was subsequently under command of the recreant Hollins.

THE REBEL INVASION.

Gen. Couch Occupies Hagerstown.

HUNDRED DAYS MEN ARRIVING.

Ewell, Breckinridge and Rhodes in Md.

Frederick Evacuated by Gen. Wallace

ITS OCCUPATION BY BRECKINRIDGE

Our Forces Hourly Gaining Strength

EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

The Loyal Leagues Being Armed.

Defensive Works Being Strengthened.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, July 9.

Gen. Couch's advance to-night has re-entered Hagerstown and holds it. There seems to be nothing else of importance along the right of the Union line. The hundred days men began coming to this point to-day.

By Associated Press,

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

The *Bulletin* has a special dispatch from Harrisburg, stating that the Corps of Ewell, Breckinridge and Rhodes are all on this side of the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 3.30 P. M.—Our forces have evacuated Frederick and fallen back in this direction, and now occupy a position south of the Monocacy. The rebels now occupy Frederick, but in what numbers is not positively known. Reports say 12,000, who are under the command of Breckinridge. There are reports, seemingly well founded, that another rebel force has crossed the Potomac near Edward's Ferry, and has moved in the direction of Urbana, in what force is not known. This is supposed to be an effort to flank us. We are hourly gaining strength by reinforcements, and will doubtless frustrate this rebel movement.

FREDERICK, July 9.

Early on yesterday morning Brigadier General Tyler, under orders of General Wallace, went to the front at Frederick city, and took command. Colonel Clendening, with cavalry, commenced and continued skirmishing with the enemy all day in the mountains. In the afternoon Gen. Wallace went to the front with reinforcements. Learning that the enemy's operations on our front were merely feints to cover movements on Urbana and thence towards Washington, General Wallace withdrew his force and evacuated Frederick city at 10 o'clock on Friday night. Early this morning the rebels were in line of battle, and advanced on Frederick, which they re-occupied. We removed everything possible from the city, including sick and wounded, stores, &c. Two citizens were arrested by our retiring skirmishers for making signals to the enemy last night from the city, where the rebel General has his headquarters. This Saturday morning the rebels are advancing and are now skirmishing with our guard who hold the bridge on the Baltimore pike. The rebels levied $20,000 dollars on the citizens of Middletown, besides pillaging the place. In the fight on Thursday, we killed 143 rebels. Our loss is 18 all told. Capt. Morris of the 5th Illinois cavalry was killed in Friday's fighting, and about a dozen of our men. We were fully assured that the rebels who fought us were commanded by Breckinridge. They have two brigades under Johnson and McCausland. Gen. Wallace is making preparations to defend this point, which he will hold up to the last possible moment. The enemy is said to be advancing in heavy force down the Baltimore pike.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 9 P. M.

It may, without exaggeration, be said today that we are stirring up something of an excitement. All day the streets have been teeming with rumors from the front. In the city active movements are being made in anticipation of an emergency, which, it is confidently believed, is only barely possible. The Loyal Leagues are being armed, and the defenses strengthened. The Government are needing more horses immediately and are confiscating all able-bodied horses, and especially the most blooded horses of the disloyal. Passes are required to leave the city, and a vigilant watch is being instituted on the movements of suspected parties, who are supposed to be seeking opportunities to communicate with the enemy. At last accounts we still held our own on the Monacacy. It is understood there has been some fighting, and our people are confident that General Wallace and the troops now forming the line against the enemy will render a good account of themselves.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

The Raid on the Upper Potomac

Will not Interfere with Grant's Plans.

In No Contingency Will Operations be Abandoned.

LEE'S MAIN ARMY STILL IN FRONT.

PICKET FIRING RESUMED.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
July 8, 1864. }

There is no occasion for the slightest apprehension on the part of the loyal people that the appearance of a rebel force on the Upper Potomac will seriously interfere with the plans of General Grant, and the further advance of his army upon the rebel capital. In no contingency will the present line of operations be abandoned. It is positively known that the main body of Lee's army continues in our front, and that no troops have been detached from it and sent northward since it crossed the James river.

Smith's mortar batteries yesterday blew up a rebel magazine and caisson on the enemy's main line.

Rebel deserters say that our firing has as yet done little damage to the railroad bridge, but that our shot and shell strike so closely and thickly that trains no longer run over it.

The armistice between the pickets on our right front has been abandoned and firing resumed.

Two heavy mortar batteries opened from Burnside's front last night upon the enemy's works.

The rebels are uninterruptedly strengthening their intrenchments. They are building a line of batteries similar to the centre line taken from them.

The party of Congressmen embracing Senators Ramsey, Wilkinson, Chandler, Wade and Sprague is visiting the front to-day, and studying the situation, in company with Assistant Secretary Dana.

From Memphis and Below.

Gen. Washburne's Retaliatory Order.

Prominent Secessionists Arrested.

AN INVOLUNTARY RAILROAD EXCURSION.

MEMPHIS, July 7.

The excitement here consequent upon Gen. Washburne's order of retaliation is intense. The following Secessionists are now under guard at the railroad depot: C. A. Stillman, J. F. McKinny, H. S. Hardwick, John Kirk, Sr., C. J. Selden, J. W. Page, Jr., L. C. Hardwick and Dr. H. R. Hapin. They will be sent out on the next train. James Elder, T. A. Farnsworth and D. C. Cockeral were also arrested, but were temporarily released. Elder and Farnsworth are bankers, and Cockeral is proprietor of the Gayoso House. Several secesh along the line of the railroad have also been arrested.

Arrivals from below report all quiet. Gen. Canby is at New Orleans engaged in carrying forward important movements, which will soon develope themselves. There is nothing from Gen. Smith.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATE CALL.

Assignment of New York's Quota.

Eight Regiments Ordered Forward.

NEW YORK, July 9.

The order of Gov. Seymour to Gen. Sandford, assigning the quota of the 1st division of the State Militia under the President's late call, has been acted upon by Gen. Sandford and by the officers of the division, and the selection of the troops has been made. Eight regiments have been ordered away, as follows: 4th artillery, Col. Teller; 6th infantry, Col. Mason; 11th infantry, Col. Maidhoff; 84th infantry, Col. Conkling; 93d infantry, Col. Chambers; 95th infantry, Col. Pilkrey; 96th infantry, Col. Krehbred; 99th infantry, Col. Mahoney. The four last named regiments are new organizations. The other regiments have seen service, though not so much as the other city organizations which remain at home. The new regiments were formed under the orders of Gov. Seymour.

Pennsylvanians Arise!

INVASION VERY FORMIDABLE.

Patriotic Appeal of Gov. Curtin.

To the Loyal Men of the State.

NO TIME FOR "IFS" OR "BUTS."

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, }
Sunday, July 10, 1863. }

I refer you to my recent Proclamation calling for troops, on the requisition of the President. You are not responding freely. The enemies of our Government are active in deterring you, and efforts have been made to dissuade from the belief that any considerable rebel force is in your vicinity, and many of our most loyal and patriotic citizens have thus been deceived. Similar efforts were too successfully made last year at the moment when Lee's army was already on your borders.

Dispatches have been received this morning, establishing the fact that Gen. Wallace, with ten thousand men, was yesterday compelled to fall back from Frederick. He is believed to be in retreat toward Baltimore. The communication between this point and Baltimore was cut this morning by the rebels below Cockeysville. The authorities of the United States at Washington are so impressed with the necessity of immediate effort that they have this morning, by telegraph, authorized men to be mustered in by companies, which they had yesterday peremptorily refused.

It is my duty to state to you the fact that your country requires your immediate service, and the safety of your own State and of our good neighbors in Maryland may depend on your promptness. Recollect the mode of enlisting men is at the discretion of the government, and it is the duty of all to obey its requisition. It would be disgraceful to you to waste time objecting to matters of form and detail, as to profess that you would go if called in some different way. Those who want an excuse for skulking may do so, but all who desire to do their duty to their country will scorn such subterfuges. Turn, therefore, a deaf ear to all mischievous suggestions from any quarter. Do not lend yourselves to a betrayal of your country. Come forward like men to aid her. The rebel force will be easily defeated and driven away, if you do your duty, and I pray God so to enlighten you that the honor of the Commonwealth may be maintained.

A. G. CURTIN.

Important Revenue Circular.

To Collectors of Customs and Revenue.

COLLECTION OF TAX ON WHISKY ON HAND.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON July 10.

The following circular has been issued to the Collectors of Customs and Collectors of Internal Revenue. The substance of some of the paragraphs have already been telegraphed you.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT }
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1864. }

The 55th section of the act of June 30th, 1864, provides that all spirits which may be in possession of the distiller, or in public store or bonded warehouse, on the 1st day of July, 1864, no duty having been laid thereon, shall be held and treated as if distilled on that day, and the duty of one dollar and fifty cents per gallon shall be paid by the owner, agent or Superintendent of the still or other vessel in which the said spirits shall have been distilled. Collectors will observe that this clause applies to all distilled spirits which were on the first day of July, 1864, in the possession of the distiller or in any public store or bonded warehouse, and the tax of one dollar and fifty cents per gallon must be collected on the same when removed, unless removed for exportation on transportation bonds under section 61 of the act of June 30, 1864. For this purpose there is no difference between the different kinds of bonded warehouses.

If in any cases collectors have, before July 1st, 1864, received money on account of spirits or other manufactures which had not in fact been sold, removed or consumed, but were that day in the possession of the manufacturer, or in public store, or in bonded warehouse, such payment cannot be considered as the payment of a tax, inasmuch as the articles were not subject to a tax, and therefore does not relieve the articles from liabilities to the taxes imposed by the act of June 3d.

Collectors of Customs will take notice that distilled spirits placed in public stores prior to July 1, 1864, pursuant to the instructions contained in the circular to the Collectors of Customs and Collectors of Internal Revenue, in refference to the act of Congress approved March 7, 1864, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and dated March 30, 1864, may, by virtue of the act of June 30, 1864, be removed from said public stores upon the payment of the duty upon the sale at the rates of one dollar and fifty cents per gallon, notwithstanding such spirits were originally allowed to be removed, except for exportation, until the owner produces a receipt or certificate in duplicate from the collection of internal revenue for the district in which the public storehouses is situated, showing that the duties have been paid on the spirits at the rate of $1,50 per gallon, one of which receipts must be forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The regulation of March 30th, 1864, above referred to, will continue in force as far as applicable until new regulations are issued. The bond for transportation of spirits and coal oil will be taken by the collector as heretofore, but the applicant for a permit to remove spirits and coal oil is no longer required to swear that the spirits or oil are designed for transportation to the said port for exportation, &c. The same form of bond, with the proper charges, may be taken for the removal of tobacco and for the removal of spirits for re-distillation. Section 46, of act of July 11, 1862, was not re-enacted, and therefore spirits can no longer be shipped from one district to another in bills of lading.

Section 57 of the act of June 30, 1864, provides that distillers who distill or manufacture less than one hundred and fifty barrels of spirits per year will make monthly returns instead of tri-monthly. The regulations concerning leakage, prescribed in circular 31, will continue in force until otherwise directed, excepting paragraph two, which, of course, becomes inoperation by the repeal of section 46, of the act of July 1st, 1862. When spirits are removed, after payment of duties, from a bonded warehouse, established under section 44 of July 1st, 1862, only one per cent can be allowed for leakage.

New forms for distiller's books and tri-monthly returns will be issued shortly. In the meantime the old forms can be used by changing the heading of two columns thus, viz., the words "removed to other collection districts," should be erased and the words "removed to bond warehouse" substituted therefore, and the words "removed in bond" must be substituted for the words "removed for export." The oaths on the old form of distiller's book must be made to correspond to the oaths prescribed in section 62 and 63 of the act of June 30, 1864.

[Signed] JAS. J. LEWIS, Secy.

RECENT ACTS OF CONGRESS.

Protection of Lake Commerce.

ADDITIONAL REVENUE INSPECTORS

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1864.

Among the recently passed acts of Congress is one abolishing all discriminations as to the employment of persons on public or private vessels, with a proviso that officers of vessels of the United States shall, in all cases, be citizens thereof.

The sum of $250,000 was appropriated for protecting the commerce of the lakes, by causing the public works connected with the harbors on lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior to be repaired and made useful for purposes of commerce and navigation; and the further sum of $100,000 for repairing and rendering useful for similar purposes the public works connected with the harbors on the seaboard.

The act to prevent smuggling provides that all goods, wares and merchandize, and all baggage and effects of passengers, and all other articles imported into the United States from a foreign country, as well as the vessels, cars and other vehicles and envelopes in which the same are exported, are required to be landed in the presence of, and inspected by an inspector or other officer of customs at the first port of entry or custom house when the same shall arrive.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint additional inspectors of the revenue for the districts named below: Pembina, Minnesota, 2; Chicago, 8; Mickinamacnack, Mich., 2; Sandusky, Ohio, 1; Cuyahoga, Ohio, 3; Erie, Pa., 1.

The Maryland Invasion.

THE REBEL PLAN DEVELOPED.

Capture of Baltimore Aimed at.

Gen. Wallace Overpowered at Monocacy.

BRIG. GENERAL TYLER A PRISONER.

Our Troops Retreating to Baltimore.

GOV. BRADFORD'S PRCLAMATION.

MAIN BODY OF REBELS MAKING FOR WASHINGTON.

Baltimore Alive with Troops for Defense

Fortifications Inspected by the President.

Rebels Within 19 Miles of Washington

HUNTER'S TROOPS ARRIVING.

NORTHERN CENTRAL ROAD CUT.

Gen. Couch Occupies Hagerstown.

MARTINSBURG RETAKEN BY GENERAL SULLIVAN.

1000 Prisoners and Plunder Captured.

Government Employees Enlisting.

Rebels Within 7 Miles of Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

Amid a throng of rumors and reports, official and unofficial, respecting the number, movements and designs of the rebel force in Maryland, only a few facts can be said to have been positively ascertained. It is believed that not more than 30,000, if more than 20,000, rebels have crossed the Potomac. They are believed to consist of Ewell's corps, about 8,000 strong, and forces consisting of artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry, under Imboden, Breckenridge, McCausland and Ralston. The Senators who have just returned from General Grant's Headquarters say that not more than 6,000 soldiers have been recently detailed from Lee's army, the residue of the invading force being composed of the troops that went after Hunter, and detachments picked up on the road.

The precise whereabouts of the main body is at this writing uncertain, nor is it known whether Washington or Baltimore is the immediate object of the expedition. It looks, however, as though the destruction of the railroads connecting Washington and Baltimore with the North was the first work the rebels have taken in hand, their subsequent movements being left to the determination of circumstances. Hunter's troops are beginning to arrive and the Government is raising recruits from its employees, to be used in such service as they are suited for.

The somewhat hasty retreat of General Wallace has surprised his friends, but the members of the Union League of Baltimore and its patriotic citizens are expected to be able to hold the fortifications protecting that city.

Washington is less excited than would naturally have been anticipated, or than it has been on any previous occasion of the same kind, but the hotels and street corners buzz with the most ridiculous reports and speculations. The authorities are quiet, and have as yet raised no note of alarm. The President, escorted by Inspector General Hardie, of the War Department, visited the fortifications this morning, where everything was found in order and readiness. There has been some movements of troops about during the day. A large number of Virginia freedmen employed among Maryland farmers, have betaken themselves to the city. Two or three prominent Generals are mentioned as likely to be put at the head of our forces in Maryland, but it is not known that the choice is settled.

Later.

9.30 P. M.—It is ascertained that the main body of the enemy is on the direct road for Washington from Frederick, with the advance at Rockville, nineteen miles distant from the city. The excitement and disturbance around Baltimore was caused by cavalry. Movements of troops are taking place this evening which it is heped will bring the rebels to grief to-morrow. No apprehension need be felt relative to Grant; he will not be disturbed by the movement in this quarter.

By Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

The rebel cavalry are reported sixteen miles north of Baltimore. They are making for the Northern Central Railroad.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:—An official dispatch from Gen. Wallace, just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under Wallace's command and the rebels at Monocacy, to-day, commencing at 9 A. M., and continuing until 5 P. M., our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy and were forced to retreat in disorder. He reports that Col. Seward, of the New York heavy artillery, was wounded and taken prisoner, and that Brig. Gen. Tyler was also taken prisoner; that the enemy's forces numbered at least 20,000, and that our troops behaved well but suffered some loss. He is retreating towards Baltimore. [Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 9 a. m.

The excitement is intense this morning. The Union citizens have been arming all night and at 6 o'clock this morning the alarm bells were rung. Parties headed by a drum and fife are moving through the town to man the defensive works. Our citizens are turning out with spirit and manifest a determination to do their utmost to defend the city. The enemy are now reported to be at Ellicott's Mills.

Gen. Wallace is falling back towards the city. The telegraph, however, is still working to Marriottsville which is beyond Ellicott's Mills, so that the report of the rebels being there is premature. Their scouts however are believed to have been within fifteen miles of the city. We are still not without good hope of being able to prevent the entrance of the rebels into the city. The secessionists who have property and stocks of goods on hand here are by no means pleased at the prospect of exchanging their goods for rebel money. They much prefer greenbacks, notwithstanding their sympathy with the south.

BALTIMORE, July 10—10 a. m.

Later accounts from the front report that our forces have fallen back from Monocacy to the bridge of Monrovia. Our forces burned the turnpike bridge over the Monocacy. The particulars of the fight are not yet received.

The following proclamation has been issued by Gov. Bradford:

Citizens of Baltimore: We have been unwilling to create unnecessary alarm in this community by any appeal for your immediate assistance in resisting the threatened invasion that might be deemed premature, but we have no longer such an apprehension, and feel no hesitation in declaring that, in our opinion, the danger which now threatens the city is imminent. If you would avert it, every loyal man must at once prepare to meet it. The invading enemy is, by the last accounts, approaching the city. All the men which can be raised are wanted to occupy fortifications already completed and to form others. It is not important how you should come, but it is most important that you should come at once. Come in your leagues, come in your military companies, come in your crowd, but come quickly. Brigadier General Lockwood has volunteered to take charge of all the civil forces there raised, and has been assigned to that command. The loyal men of every Ward will assemble at their usual places of holding Ward meetings, and report forthwith to Gen. Lockwood, at his headquarters, No. 34 North street.

[Signed] A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland.
JNO. LEE CHAPMAN,
Mayor of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 10 A. M.—The enemy is reported at Ellicott's Mills, but as the telegraph works to Mariottsville, which is beyond, this is doubted.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 11 A. M.—The party at Rustertown is said to be small. It is reported that the bridge is burnt on the Northern Central. Gen. Wallace is retreating towards the city. The retreat is covered by fresh troops. The city is alive with troops for defense.

BALTIMORE, July 10—11:15 a. m.

The party of rebels at Reisterstown are said to be a small body. They are stealing cattle and horses. Report says they have struck the Northern Central Railroad and burned a bridge. Gen. Wallace at last advices was 26 miles from this city, falling back, with a force of fresh troops covering his rear. The enemy were not supposed to be following him; at least they were not to be seen on the road on which he is retreating.

Our streets are swarming with people. Union citizens are coming forward, and if it well handled will help much in the work of holding the city.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 11:30 A. M.

It is reported at headquarters that the Northern Central Railroad has been torn up, but it is not stated where. We have also a report that the main body of rebels are making for Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

An extra issued at one o'clock p. m., says: A satisfactory body of veterans are in position to reach either Washington or Baltimore before the rebels do. The large brigade in the Quartermaster's Department are ready for instant service. The rebels have not crossed at Edwards Ferry as reported. There are no rebels in the Department of Washington.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 5 P. M.

The Northern Central railroad has been cut near Cockeysville, and a bridge is reported to be burning, supposed to be the bridge at the Ashland Works. A rebel cavalry force, estimated at fifteen hundred strong, probably exaggerated, crossed the Northern Central railroad above Cockeysville this forenoon and are going toward the Philadelphia railroad. They expected to reach there before night, and cut that road, or destroy one of the bridges, but it is heard that the force now guarding the road in that direction will be strong enough to drive the raiders off. There are many wild rumors again afloat this afternoon, but the confidence in the ability of our forces to hold the city is gaining, and there is less excitement.

Among the rumors just started is that a portion of the rebel force which engaged General Wallace yesterday, have struck the Washington road near Laurel Factory, but this, I think is incorrect. At all events the telegraph line to Washington is as yet uninterrupted, and it is believed that our troops are in such position by this time as to effectually protect our communication with Washington. As a matter of precaution, the valuables, records, &c., of our banks and other institutions have been placed on board a steamer in the harbor for safety.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 6 P. M.

General Sigel's wagon trains arrived here today in charge of a large detachment of infantry and cavalry. One of the officers who was in the fight says that in all his experience in the war he had never seen more desperate fighting, and he thinks the rebel loss fully as great as ours. Alexander's battery is all safe. Our loss in prisoners is about 1,000. There has been no estimate yet of the killed and wounded.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 7 P. M.

The troops engaged in the fight at Monocacy Bridge yesterday formed in line of battle on the left of the railroad and on this side of the river. On the right two other regiments were thrown out as skirmishers. The latter were attacked at 7:30 o'clock in the morning by cavalry from the Hagerstown pike, when they fell back across the river in good order and with slight loss, fighting all the way. After crossing they succeeded in blocking the advance of the enemy and held him here a long time. About ten A. M. a desperate attack was made by dismounted cavalry, which was repulsed, and notwithstanding they repeatedly tried to dislodge our men from the position, they could not succeed. Their loss here was very heavy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

A special dispatch to the *Sunday Transcript*, dated Chambersburg, July 10th, says that Gen. Couch's cavalry advance supported, by infantry and artillery, entered Hagerstown yesterday afternoon and captured 15 or 20 rebel stragglers who had been engaged in burning and plundering the day before. Quite a number of buildings had been laid in ashes. The rebels were, if anything, more severe upon the secessionists than upon the Unionists, raising contributions everywhere. McCausland's rebel brigade, in consequence of this movement of Couch, retired in confusion along the Williamsport and Sharpsburg roads.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry, indicating that a brisk engagement was going on between Sigel's forces and a portion of the rebel raiders. The impression prevails that Sigel has whipped them, because there was no other Union forces in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and sound of cannonading was westward, growing in volume and loudness towards Falling Waters and Williamsport. The rebels would not have retreated in the direction of these places unless driven under a severe fire.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

Intelligence has reached here that a portion of General Hunter's force, under General Sullivan, has recaptured Martinsburg, and taken about 1,000 prisoners; also all the stores captured there, and much plunder collected by the rebels at that point.

BALTIMORE, July 10—11 P. M.

Captain Adam Elkin, A. A. G., on General Rickett's staff and Captain Payne, 106th New York, are both badly wounded. Both new regiments and veterans fought bravely, and gave way only when outflanked. The enemy was severely punished, and it is thought this is the reason why they do not follow up our rear. Union Bridge, on the Western Maryland road, is reported burned. Cavalry passed through Cockeysville this morning, it is supposed to cut the Philadelphia railroad East of Baltimore. Precautionary measures have been adopted to prevent this.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 11 P. M.

It is reported that the advance of a rebel cavalry force is within seven miles of the city, on the York Road.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 11:30 P. M.

The Northern Central Railroad is reported at headquarters as cut, the rails being torn up, but at what precise point is not known.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

The Secretary of State has received the following dispatch from General Wallace:

ELLICOTT'S MILLS, MD., July 10.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD:—I have the pleasure of contradicting the statement of last night. Colonel Seward is not a prisoner. He behaved with rare gallantry.

(Signed) LEW WALLACE,
Major General Commanding.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pay of One Hundred Day Milita.

Sec'y Fessenden's Financial Policy.

Who may be Representative Recruits.

Special Dispatch Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

Transportation for Drafted Men.

A recent order from the Provost Marshal General's office directs that drafted persons be allowed transportation to the place of rendezvous, and persons discharged at that place be allowed transportation home.

Pay of One Hundred Day Men.

Paymaster General Andrews has issued a circular saying that the one hundred day militia are to be paid from the date of muster into the United States service, at the same rate of other volunteer infantry.

Secretary Fessenden Gone to New York.

Secretary Fessenden left for New York Saturday night, for consultation with leading bankers and business men. His policy will not be indicated till after his return on Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

Apprehension of Females in the Bureaus.

Considerable apprehension exists among the women employed in the Treasury Department that Mr. Fessenden may make a change in the policy of the Department, and fill their places with young men. No good reason appears to exist for the apprehension, however. None of those in Gen. Spinner's bureau have been removed or suspended from work, and it is understood that he will earnestly remonstrate against any change if one is proposed. Less than half the number employed two weeks ago in the Printing Bureau are now at work, and it is not known when the full force will be recalled.

Representative Recruits.

Under the recent ruling of the War Department, persons may furnish representative recruits either from those liable to draft or from aliens. Substitutes for drafted men must, however, not be liable to draft.

Scouting Party Captured at Aldie.

ESCAPE OF MOSEBY AND HIS GANG.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

A letter from Annandale, Va., six or eight miles west of Alexandria, Va., says: A scout of 150 men, from the 2d Massachusetts and 13th New York cavalry, under command of Major Forbes, went up in the vicinity of Aldie, where they met Moseby, with a large force and a piece of artillery and riflemen. Moseby charged on them, and killed fifteen and captured nearly the whole party, horses and accoutrements. On receipt of the news, 200 men from the 2d and 13th regiments, and Captain McPherson, of the 16th New York cavalry, joined at Fairfax, when they proceeded to Aldie, where they found twenty-five wounded men, and eleven dead, whom they buried. They scoured the country about that region, and found it was of no use to pursue Moseby, as he had twelve hours' start of them, towards Upperville, where he had taken his booty. Our party returned last evening with the wounded.

POSTAGE ON FOREIGN LETTERS.

Increase of Rates to British Colonies.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

On the First instant the postage on letters mailed in the United States for transmission in the British mail, *via* Southampton to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia or Western Australia or New Zealand, was increased to 45 cents per single rate of half an ounce, and prepayment required. Letters for Australia when specially addressed by private ship may be forwarded in the mail to Great Britain and from thence to their destination, by private ship at the reduced charge of 29 cents per single rate, prepayment required.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are widely known as an established remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness* and other troubles of the *Throat* and *Lungs*. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, and similar preparations represented to be the same, which are generally injurious. OBTAIN only "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

City Intelligence.

Row in Hardscrabble—Breaking up Housekeeping.

The police were called upon yesterday evening to quell a disturbance at the house of one McLaughlin who resides in "Hardscrabble." It seems that McLaughlin has been indulging pretty freely in the "ardent," and took it into his head to break up housekeeping, to which end he determined to smash up things in the house generally. Being a strong man, he was not long in demolishing looking-glass, chairs, table, &c, and in the meantime breaking the head of a neighbor who interfered to prevent the destruction. Mrs. McLaughlin, not liking to see her furniture destroyed, hit her liege lord over the head with a poker which caused the "claret" to flow freely. Upon the arrival of the police, he swore the furniture was his, that he had a right to smash it to pieces, that he would buy more in the morning, and that all the police in the city could not and should not prevent him. His wife wanted him arrested, and didn't want him arrested. She was told to [illegible] husband was persisting in his determination to break things, she told the officers to take him away. He showed fight, but the "nippers" drawed too tightly, and he "caved," and walked to the office peaceably. He will have a hearing this morning. Mac. should join the hundred days' men, and help to smash up the rebellion.

The Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves.—A number of the officers and members of the 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, we learn, have determined to respond to the call of the President for one hundred days men. All the members of the regiment, or others who may desire to enter its ranks, are requested to call on Major George S. Gallope, at Hare's Hotel. Major Gallope has patriotically volunteered his services for three months more, and will take pleasure in meeting the members of his old command and all others at the hotel above named. Persons volunteering who have never seen service, will find in the 8th Reserves a pleasant school in which to learn the art of war—how to drill, to encamp, to mess, and to fight.

Arrived.—Joshua Ward and his brother, "Gil." Ward have arrived in the city and are stopping at the Monongahela House. We presume that the race of to-morrow Hammill will show Ward over the courses above the lock and below the bridge, and that the latter will promptly select one or the other, when the people will know exactly where the great sculling match, which has been fixed for the 19th inst., will come off. We have not heard of much betting on the result, but suppose greenbacks will soon begin to find their way into the hands of stakeholders. Hammill is the favorite at odds now, but there are some who will "go their pile" on Ward when the proper time arrives, but are in no hurry to put their money up yet. We hope the contestants will have a clear course and fair play, and this settle the matter as to who is the better man.

Captain Samuel A. McKee.—The remains of the gallant soldier Captain Samuel A. McKee, of the 15th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who fell in the battles before Petersburg, were interred yesterday from his late residence on Elm street, in Allegheny Cemetery. The funeral was befitting his rank and services. A military escort, preceded by a brass band, headed the funeral cortege, the old members of the Jackson Independent Blues, formerly commanded by the deceased, in charge of Major Alex. Hay, marched as a guard of honor immediately in the rear of the hearse. A long line of carriages containing his family and friends followed in the train. Thus rests in peace another gallant soldier who proved his devotion to his country by giving his life in its defense. He leaves a wife and family whose circumstances and situation, it may be, should be looked to and provided for.

Commendable.—We are pleased to learn that the Veterans of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserves have determined to try their hands again with the traitors who are endeavoring to destroy our country. A recruiting office has been opened in Wilkins Hall, by Captain James Ballentine and Lieut. Munn, both accomplished soldiers, who won the confidence and respect of their men during three years hard service by kindness and a due regard to their comforts and wants. They wish those who "rally round the flag once again," and keep clear of a draft will find those officers the right kind to lead them.

Sunday Amusements.—A number of boys from South Pittsburgh came over to this side of the river yesterday, when a regular pitched battle took place between them and some Pittsburgh boys. One little fellow from the opposite side of the river had his arm broken by a stone thrown at him. The South Pittsburghers retired, and, procuring re-enforcements, returned, and drove the Pittsburgh boys off the field. Some boys of a larger growth desecrated the day in the Fifth Ward by indulging in a free fight, and sundry broken heads and bloody noses was the consequence. Whisky was the cause. No arrests made.

The Twenty-Inch Gun.—This monster piece of ordnance is now finished, and will be removed from the Fort Pitt Works in a day or two to its destination, wherever that may be. On Saturday it was weighed on Keeler's mammoth scales, when its weight was ascertained to be 116,497 pounds. The 20-inch navy gun is now in the lathe, and is slowly being reduced to its proper proportions.

In Session.—Honorable J. K. Morehead, John A. Warden, of Ohio, and Charles Jackson, of Rhode Island, acting as an Agricultural Commission, under the authority of the Commissioner of Agriculture, at Washington, are now in session in this city attending to the duties of their appointment.

Gone to the Front.—Sergeant A. Rook, who served three years in the "Plummer Guards" of this city, in Western Virginia, having re-enlisted for the war, left this morning for Washington, where he will be assigned to duty in the artillery branch of the service. Sergeant Rook intends being in at the death of the rebellion. Good luck attend him.

Wilkinsburg Moving.—The citizens of Wilkinsburg and the township will hold an adjourned meeting this evening in the Public School House, for the purpose of organizing one or more companies of one hundred days men.

Conscripts.—About two hundred drafted men passed through the city yesterday, from Ohio, *en route* for Washington. They were entertained by the Subsistence Committee.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 22D DIS'T, PA., }
No. 98 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., July 9, 1864. }

EXEMPTED FROM THE DRAFT.—In accordance with orders, I publish the following list of persons exempted from draft by the Board of Enrollment in the district for the reasons set opposite their exemption:

Commutation.
William Stroble, Birmingham.
Hene Nand, Versailles.
Albert Miles, East Birmingham.
Wm. F. Stvell, Versailles.
George T. Miller, Versailles.
W. H. Barr, Versailles.
Dean Smith, Peebles.
Alcibades Bernheim, Peebles.
Jos. C. Butler, Peebles.
E. Mortimer, Peebles.
George W. Cargo, Peebles.
James S. Kelly, Peebles.
John Lower, Peebles.
William Wickier, Peebles.
William Kelly, Peebles.
James F. Ward, Peebles.
Michael Seaboob, Peebles.
John Seaboob, Peebles.
John Beland, Peebles.
John Welch, Peebles.
John Long, Peebles.
Christ. Koenbraun, Pitt.
Kane John, Third Ward.
Peter McCoy, Pitt.
Andrew Miller, East Birmingham.
John A. Sergeant, Eighth ward.
William [illegible], East Birmingham.
J. J. T. Hess, East Birmingham.
John McCagne, Birmingham.
Frank Stevenson, Birmingham.
Peter Schagle, Birmingham.
William Miller, Birmingham.
Henry Kimmel, Birmingham.
James Whitfield, Birmingham.
Thomas Howard, Birmingham.
John Stephenson, Temperanceville.
Thomas P. Hornberger, Temperanceville.
David Herr, Temperanceville.
John Berga, Ninth Ward.
Robert Jamison, Third Ward.
Samuel Slick, Wilkins.
Wm. Sawyer, Wilkins.
Abram Perkins, Versailles.
James Gracey, Versailles.
Milo Crawford, East Birmingham.
Richard C. Smith, McKeesport.
Andrew Herron, East Birmingham.
John Herman, Pitt township.
Henry Robinson, Pitt township.
Wm. Hallett, Mifflin.
Thomas McKee, McKeesport.
Jacob Miller, East Birmingham.
George Miller, East Birmingham.
Wm. Stewart, Versailles.
James Winters, Birmingham.
Patrick Connolly, North Ward.
John Morgan, Wilkins.
Duncan Hamilton, Jr., Wilkins.
R. C. Shallenbarger, Wilkins.
Timothy McAuliffe, Wilkins.
James Creswell, Pitt.
Samuel Beitler, Peebles.
Wm. Hilbrath, Pitt.
Porter Auld, Versailles.
Rush M. White, Versailles.
John K. Taylor, Versailles.
John B. Andrews, Versailles.
August Aberle, Versailles.
James Michell, Versailles.
Wm. Stewart, Versailles.
Cass F. Taylor, Versailles.
Daniel McMunn, Versailles.
John Gatts, Versailles.
John Higbey, Versailles.

Alienage.
Christ. Shober, Peebles.
John [illegible], Peebles.
David John, Peebles.
John Tiller, Peebles.
Carlet Slaughter, Peebles.
Andrew Giles, Versailles.
John Oguen, Versailles.
Thomas McCracken, Versailles.
James Pinckerton, Versailles.
George McKee, Wilkins.
Francis Russell, Versailles.
Michael Heron, Lawrenceville.

Disability.
Simon Warner, Peebles.
Henry Bailey, Wilkins.
James Shields, Versailles.
Robert Cornwell, Versailles.
William Dodds, Versailles.
Jesse Cornell, Versailles.
Casper Miller, McKeesport.

Over Forty-Five.
Jacob Swain, Peebles.
Chas Shields, Versailles.
Michael Hackett, Lawrenceville.
Christ. Richmond, Versailles.
John Robinson, Versailles.

Substitute.
J. O. Barr, Eighth Ward. (R. J. Stevens, 12th Pa. R.)

J. HERON FOSTER,
jy10 Captain, and Provost Marshal 22d District.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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In Clubs of Twenty...........................1 00
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Markets.

NEW YORK, July 9.

Money scarcely so firm, with rates steady at 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange at [illegible]. Gold irregular and decidedly unsettled; opening at 265, declining to 258, advancing to 270, declining to 256, advancing to 270, declining to 258, and closing at 271@271¾. The total exports of specie to-day were $182,303. Government stocks are dull; U. S. 6's of 1881, coupon, 104 and 5-20's 103¾@104.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 9.

FLOUR—The market for Western and State is twenty-five to thirty cents per barrel lower, with a large business doing at the concession, but at figures showing a good deal of irregularity, owing to the heaviness in gold and exchange, at $10 50@11 for superfine state; $11 @11 75 for extra state; $11 75@12 for fancy state; $11 @11 75 for the low grades of western extra; $11 50 @11 75 for shipping ohio; $12@14 for trade and family brands, and $11 75@15 50 for St Louis extras.

Included in the above sales are 13,768 barrels extra state, buyer July, at $12 and buyer and seller's option. All August at $12@13.

Rye flour is steady. Sales at [illegible].

Corn meal is scarce and firm. Sales at $7.75 for Jersey.

Wheat market opened lower and very quiet for lots on the spot and firm for future delivery, but at the close was unsettled and irregular, with less disposition to buy for the future, at 2,30@2,56 for Chicago spring, on the spot, 2,35@2,80 for Milwaukee club; 2,60@2,65 for amber do, the latter rate in store and above the market; 2,60@2,68 for red western, and 2,70@2,72 for amber do.

Barley and barley malt are scarce and nominal.

Oats are a shade better and very scarce. Sales Canadian at 98@99½c, Western at 1,00@$1,01, and State at $1.

Rye is nominal.

Corn is rather easier and in moderate request, in part for export. White western is scarce and wanted. Sales of western mixed at $1,61½ in store and $1,64 afloat, and do white at 1 65@$1,70.

The pork market has been moderately active, and prices are firmer though somewhat irregular. The inquiry is principally for new mess. Our outside figures represent sales made in the regular way, and inside figures check up. For future delivery new mess sold, buyer all this month, at $40, and 500 buyer August, at $52. Sales at $40 for two year old mess; $46 25 @47 00 for new do; $37 50@38 12½ for prime. Beef is quiet at former rates. Sales at $23@25 for plain mess; $25@30 for extra do.

Cut meats in moderate request. Sales at $18½c for dry salted hams; and 24½c for sugar cured do.

Bacon dull and nominal. Lard has been in fair demand and is steady at the close. Sales of 3,200 bbls and tierces at 20½@21 for fair to good.

WHISKY—More active and firmer. Sales at $1 70@$1 73 for state, and $1 73@1 75 for Western.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 9.

FLOUR—Dull and prices nominal. The speculative demand has subsided.

WHEAT—Dull; prime red offered at $1,90@2,00 at the close to buyers.

SHELLED CORN—Is in active demand, and prices have advanced to $1,19@1,20.

OATS—Unchanged, and sales at 82@83c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 64.

MESS PORK—Firm at $43; with sales of 500 bbls.

BULK MEATS OR BACON—Nothing has transpired.

LARD—Held at 19c, and 18½c was offered.

COFFEE—Excited under the news from New York, and holders asked 3c to 4c advance; sales at 50c to 54c.

SUGAR—Firm.

GOLD—Declined to 2,60@2,65, buying.

EXCHANGE—Steady.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 9.

FLOUR—Firm demand. Good red western extra, $11 40@11 75; double extra, $12@12 25; white, $12 25@13.

WHEAT—No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $2 33@2 35.

CORN—Better at $1 44.

OATS—90@91c.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—To New York: Wheat, 19¼; Corn 17½.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 2,469; Wheat, 52,621; Corn, 82,084; Oats, 42,565.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 889; Wheat, 83,849 Corn, 86,360; Oats, 41,010.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

FLOUR—Quiet, with sales of superfine at $9@$9 50, and extra at $10@10 50.

WHEAT—Firm; red at $2 50 and white at $2 60 @2 70.

CORN—Firm, with sales at $1 68.

OATS—Higher; Pennsylvania at 95@97c.

GROCERIES—Advancing.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled; sales of crude at 50 @52c; refined, in bond, at 86@90c; do free at 95 @97c.

WOOL—Firm; sales of medium at $1 10, and tub washed at $1 25.

WHISKY—Quoted at $1 80.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 9.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—Quiet. Sales at $2 22@2 23 for No. 1 and $2 18@2 19½ for No. 2.

CORN—Quiet at $1 40 for No. 1 and $1 36@1 37 for No. 2.

OATS—Quiet at 83@83¼.

HIGHWINES—Dull at $1 71.

PROVISIONS—Firm.

MESS PORK—Sales at $43.

FREIGHTS—Dull.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Duprez & Green's Minstrels and Brass Band will open a brief engagement at the theatre this evening. This talented troupe of minstrels are too well known in this community to require any extended notice through the press. The singing of Gustave Bidaux and Gonsalvo Bishop is a treat seldom enjoyed, while the comicalities of Benedict and Reynolds are sufficient to keep the audience in a roar all the time. The bare announcement of Duprez & Green's coming is sufficient to fill the theatre from parquette to dome.

ONE WEEK MORE.—Owing to the unexampled success of Carncross & Dixey's great troupe of minstrels last week, they have been induced to remain for six nights longer. During their stay, they have been patronized by large and fashionable audiences, and the verdict of the multitude has been that they are difficult to excel as vocalists, instrumentalists and comedians. There will be an entire change of programme each evening during the week, and as the troupe have an extensive repertoire of songs, acts and dances from which to select, an attractive and amusing bill may be expected each evening.

MARRIED:

CARNAHAN—BUTLER—On Thursday, July 7th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. George Dockneil, near Cincinnati, Ohio, by the Rev. J. W. Fowble, Mrs. KATE A. BUTLER and ROBERT B. CARNAHAN, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALL FOR LOYAL MEN OF WILKINSBURG.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Wilkinsburg will be held at the Public School House THIS EVENING, for the purpose of organizing one or more companies for 100 days, in response to the call of the Governor.
jy11:1t WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

CONCERT HALL.
Last six nights of
Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels,
Whose extraordinary entertainments have been the theme of praise by the Press and public.
Their Singing,
Their Witticisms,
Their Variety,
Have made them what they are justly entitled to.
THE NAME,
The Model Troupe of the World.
During this week a change of entertainment will be given nightly.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
jy11:1t J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

HEADQUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
Harrisburg, July 9, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—To supply the troops required from Pennsylvania, by the late call of the President of the United States, for *twenty-four thousand Volunteer Militia* to serve for *One Hundred Days*, unless sooner discharged, in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington and its vicinity, the *Quota* of men which will be required from each county in the Commonwealth is hereto annexed, viz:

Adams	238	Delaware	252	Montgomery	588
Allegheny	1488	Erie	411	Montour	88
Armstrong	298	Elk	48	Northampton	395
Beaver	242	Fayette	332	Northumberland	256
Bedford	227	Franklin	340	Perry	[illegible]
Berks	777	Fulton	78	Philadelphia	[illegible]
Blair	228	Forest	[illegible]	Pike	[illegible]
Bradford	370	Greene	201	Potter	[illegible]
Bucks	527	Huntingdon	253	Schuylkill	[illegible]
Butler	279	Indiana	280	Snyder	[illegible]
Cambria	242	Jefferson	151	Somerset	[illegible]
Cameron	28	Juniata	[illegible]	Sullivan	[illegible]
Carbon	175	Lancaster	[illegible]	Susquehanna	[illegible]
Centre	224	Lebanon	[illegible]	Tioga	[illegible]
Chester	539	Lawrence	191	Union	[illegible]
Clarion	211	Lehigh	[illegible]	Venango	[illegible]
Clinton	116	Luzerne	[illegible]	Warren	[illegible]
Clearfield	164	Lycoming	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Columbia	180	McKean	[illegible]	Wayne	[illegible]
Crawford	405	Mercer	307	Westmoreland	[illegible]
Cumberland	335	Mifflin	[illegible]	Wyoming	[illegible]
Dauphin	402	Monroe	[illegible]	York	[illegible]

Transportation will be furnished and troops will report to the commandants of Camps of Rendezvous as directed by Circular of Major General Couch hereto attached. By order of

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General, Penn'a.

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., July 7th, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—The twelve thousand men now being raised in pursuance of the Proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, dated at Harrisburg, July 6th, 1864, for the defense of the State, will be mustered into the United States service for one hundred days, unless sooner discharged, to serve in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington and vicinity. All organizations of the State [illegible] will report to the commanding officer at Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburgh, Pa. All East of that line, and West of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains will [illegible] including Reading, Pa., will report to the commanding officer at Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg. All East of Reading and that line will report to the commanding officer at Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia. Companies, if possible, should be formed before starting for the camp of rendezvous. Upon application to the commanding officer of a squad, accounting of not less than [illegible] different railroad companies throughout the State [illegible] transportation to the camp of rendezvous will be furnished.

By command of Major General COUCH.
JOHN S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant General.
jy9:3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
For Vice-President:
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

What Were Captain Winslow's Orders?

The *Army and Navy Journal* remarks that had SEMMES been captured, "the piracy question would have been an ugly one to deal with," and it is suggested that "it is not impossible that the United States Government may have given orders to the commanders of our cruisers looking to some such event as the present; to this surmise the fact that Captain WINSLOW paroled all his prisoners at Cherbourg would seem to give some color."

It is difficult to believe that there can be a grain of probability in the concluding suggestion. The "question of piracy" would not have been a new one; and should it prove to be a fact that Captain WINSLOW has demanded the surrender of SEMMES, the suggestion that he deliberately allowed him to escape would be disposed of. The acts of SEMMES were those of absolute surrender, and the moment they took place he and his crew were prisoners of the victors. In this light they were no doubt regarded by Captain WINSLOW, and it was only in consideration of humanity that he requested the Captain of the *Deerhound* to assist in rescuing the men from drowning. Having done so, it was his duty to deliver them on board the *Kearsarge*; the carrying of them away from the conquering ship was clearly an act of intervention, which our Government cannot overlook. That Captain WINSLOW, did not inforce his claim the moment the contest ceased, but permitted the *Deerhound* to steam away with his prisoners, may raise a nice question. The captain of the *Deerhound* says he expected to be brought to by a shot from the *Kearsarge*. That he was not, but was allowed to make off, without so much as a protest from the *Kearsarge*, taken in connection with the fact that the prisoners Captain WINSLOW had on board the *Kearsarge* were at once parolled in Cherbourg, constitute, it must be admitted, some ground of suspicion that Captain WINSLOW had some general orders in conformity with which he acted. Whether, however, this was the case, or whether his action was on his own responsibility, it detracts not a little from the completeness of the naval victory that will long cause his name to be honored by his countrymen.

If Captain WINSLOW judged erroneously, the Government can, measurably at least, correct the mistake, by making a prompt demand for the surrender of SEMMES; all the more is it incumbent on it to do so because a question has been raised as to the character of Captain WINSLOW's orders. Should it not act promptly, but allow the question to go by, then there will be good ground for beliving that the escape of SEMMES, so far from being by an act of intervention to be resented, was strictly in accordance with its own wishes. As yet, however, there is no evidence that the action of our Government will fall below the standard indicated by loyal American sentiment everywhere.

The Right of the Soldier to Vote.

The Address of the Union State Central Committee to the people of Pennsylvania, published in our last issue, is a cogent argument in support of the soldier's right to vote. The practical application of the argument is to the question to be decided by the people of this State on the 2d of next month. We have already set forth the reasons why the supporters of the right of the soldiers to vote should not be idle, if they would not see our brave defenders in the field disfranchised. The address sets forth the whole question; but the duty of making suitable preparations in view of the vote to be taken, cannot be repeated too often. We have reason to believe that the Democratic leaders are organizing secretly to defeat the constitutional provision enfranchising the soldier. Though the question is not necessarily a political one, it is nevertheless from the Democrats so-called that the only opposition to conferring on the soldiers in the field the right to vote has come. Let all who are in favor of enfranchising the soldier be on the alert, while he fights for us let us defend his rights at home.

Representative Recruits.

In Cincinnati several citizens have taken up the plan of procuring representative recruits and are pushing it with success. The subscription was opened on Friday, and immediately between four and five thousand dollars was subscribed—the price for a recruit being four hundred dollars. We learn that immediately on the receipt of the circular of Provost Marshal General FRY, authorizing the acceptance of representative recruits, the Collector of the Thirtieth District of New York, at Buffalo, New York, a gentleman over sixty years of age, and thus exempt from military duty, procured and sent into the service his representative. At the same time thirty other prominent citizens of his neighborhood, likewise exempt from military service, furnished each in one day a representative recruit.

The plan being eminently practical and patriotic, we look with confidence to see it adopted in Pittsburgh, where the number of exempt citizens abundantly able to procure representative substitutes is equal to any other city of the same population. The question is, will we enter upon procuring substitutes or wait to be drafted? It will be one or the other. The commutation clause having been repealed, nothing short of men in the ranks will suffice, and the present is a more favorable moment for procuring substitutes and volunteers than any future one will be. What are we doing—what do we purpose to do—in Pittsburgh?

Recruiting in Rebel States.

[illegible]gents for several of the Eastern States [illegible] on their way to the South to recruit [illegible]r the late act of Congress. This is the [illegible] for obtaining soldiers with whom to fill our quota, and before it is too late we hope Pennsylvania—or Pittsburgh herself—will send out agents, the same as other States with greater foresight have done.—Shall we not take the matter into consideration?

THE fact that SEMMES was rescued while in the water, and about to sink, goes to prove the truth of the saying that "he that was born to be hanged will never be drowned."

The President's Proclamation for a Day of Fasting and Prayer.

The President, in accordance with a resolution of Congress, has issued the following Proclamation, appointing Thursday, August 4th as a day of humiliation and prayer:

WHEREAS, The Senate and House of Representatives, at their last session, adopted a concurrent resolution, which was approved on the second day of July, instant, and which was in the words following namely:

"That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitutional advisers at the head of the Executive Departments to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the Nation, at the city of Washington, and the members of Congress, and all magistrates, all civil, military and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors and marines, with all loyal and law abiding people, to convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the states; to implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler of the world, not to destroy us as a people, nor suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with His eternal purpose, and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance and endurance necessary to secure that result; to implore Him in His infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds and quicken the conscience of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to allegiance to the United States, that they be not utterly destroyed, that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout all our borders."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States cordially concurring with the Congress of the United States in the penitential and pious sentiments expressed in the aforesaid resolution, and heartily approving of the devotional design and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the first Thursday of August next to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of national humiliation and prayer.

I do hereby further invite and request the heads of the executive departments of this government together with all legislators, all judges and magistrates, and all other persons exercising authority in the land, whether civil, military or naval, and all soldiers, seamen and marines in the national service, and all the other loyal and law-abiding people of the United States, to assemble in their preferred places of public worship on that day, and there to render to the Almighty and Merciful Ruler of the Universe such homage and such confessions, and to offer to Him such supplications as the Congress of the United States have, in their aforesaid resolution, so solemnly, so earnestly, and so reverently recommended.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[SEAL.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the president:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Occasionally state documents are issued, on the subject matter of which the people differ in opinion. The above proclamation may not be deemed of that class. Prayer is one of the means adopted by Christian nations for the settlement of difficulties. Perhaps if the prayers of the American people had been more sincere and fervent, or even as sincere as fervent in years gone by, our people would not now be at war with each other over the debris of one of the most hellish institutions—that of Human Slavery, that ever cursed the existence of any nation. It was then that prayer should have been offered for the annihilation of "the abominable thing" from the land; now we need to offer it in supplication for pardon on account of our short-sightedness and stupidity in being rebellious against GOD and nature so long, amid the light which we had of the ruin which threatened us. Now that the people have witnessed the judgments of God, and experienced His great mercy; now that He is favoring us with victories over our enemies, but at the same time chastening us with the rod of affliction by the flowing of blood and the peril of invasion, and now that the conflict for Freedom, Humanity, and the Constitution, is developing new points and leading to the solution or the complication of long disputed issues on the other side of the Atlantic, it surely is the time, if there ever was a time, for united humiliation and prayer. We trust that *this* time the people will lay aside all feelings of hate and spite and offer their supplications in the spirit of poor, weak human mortals approaching the shrine of a Majestic God, and the Ruler who is Supreme.

Collision of Federal and State Authority.

The President instructed General DIX not to allow himself to be arrested by the process of State Courts threatened by Governor Seymour; whereupon his Excellency, more intent on putting down the Government than the rebellion, instructed District Attorney HALL to arrrest General DIX and at the some time issued an order increasing the National (State) Guard to 75,000 men.

The convulsion which SEYMOUR invites, and is doing his best to produce, is what the rebels most desire, because it will add just so much to their prospect. It was only one year ago that SEYMOUR'S "friends" undertook to create a revolution in the North, but it failed disastrously. A year has made them and him bold, and the same end is now sought by different means.

At the outset of the rebellion SEYMOUR was for JEFF. DAVIS and the Montgomery Constitution. He has never changed, though an overwhelming public sentiment has measureably restrained his action. He is now what he was then, and by doing his best to bring about a collision of Federal and State authority, he is rendering the rebels greater service than it would be possible for him to render in any other way.

THE NEW SECRETARY IN NEW YORK.—Mr. FESSENDEN has gone to New York to consult with gentlemen of financial experience. He will find gold in a wild flight, and "tending upward." Indeed gold is the "leading fancy," and people are coming to care less and less what the price is. Mr. CHASE, says a Washington letter, is reported as saying that if he could have completed his arrangements (and he would have done so if he had remained in office) that gold would now be at 200, instead of 275. He alluded to his arrangements for a foreign loan. Mr. FESSENDEN will probably not wait long to negotiate with the same foreign bankers who were in communication with Mr. CHASE.

SEMMES openly declares that his best gunners were from the British training ship *Excellent*, which we do not suppose can be intended as the highest grade of compliment. On the contrary, Englishmen, we presume, would much prefer he would "keep his mouth shut" on that point. It was bad enough to have a crack British ship, armed with British guns, sent to the bottom, without being twitted of the inferiority of British schools for training gunners.

THE LOSS OF STORES AT MARTINSBURG. The Wheeling *Register* repeats the statement that the amount of stores captured by the invaders at Martinsburg, "were worth over three millions of dollars."

THE REBEL PRESS.—A letter from an Okalona (Miss.) correspondent of the Atlanta *Appeal* admits that the rebels under FORREST murdered the few negro soldiers of STURGIS' expedition who were captured, but attempts to justify the barbarity by asserting that the black troops on their march had outraged white women and been guilty of other excesses. He, however, makes the further admission, which would destroy much of the force of his apology, even were the latter true, that the rebel soldiers at Fort Pillow buried negro soldiers alive. The letter supplies valuable proof of Confederate ferocity. An editorial in the Atlanta *Confederacy* complains bitterly of the mismanagement that has permitted SHERMAN to advance so far, and says that if FORREST were allowed to take a hand, he would make sad havoc with SHERMAN'S communications. The Richmond *Examiner* says that a plot has been discovered near that city in which five hundred negroes were involved, some pretended Union deserters being the instigators. They had enrolled the negroes and kept up communication with GRANT'S lines, furnishing him with facts as to the movements of troops, &c.

Personal.

Mrs. Harriet Hosmer will visit Boston in August next. She has finished her "Sleeping Faun," which is said to be the finest work that she has executed, and bears the impress of a high order of genius.

Daniel Werley, of Weisenberg township' Lehigh county, Pa., drafted last August, was discharged by paying commutation money. He was again drafted on the 1st of June, when it was decided by Major Haddock, Provost Marshal, that he was again liable to service. Application being made to Washington, Provost Marshal General Fry decided that the person's payment of commutation exempted him for three years, and that the last payment must be refunded.

It is said that Winslow and Semmes served together during the Mexican war, and are old acquaintances and friends. We fear that Semmes' friendly feelings were somewhat cooled by the bath to which Winslow treated him.

Pelissier, the Duke of Malakoff, has left behind him for publication a manuscript of memoirs, called "Notes and Souvenirs of a Marshal of France," which are shortly to be issued.

Miss Bateman has been married to a Captain in her Majesty's service. So say the English papers.

Emma Webb, who tried to be the Anna Dickinson of the copperheads, is playing in a theater at Alexandria, Va.

The name of the young man who was carried over the Falls of Niagara, a day or two ago, was William H, Lawton, of Camillus, Onondaga county, N. Y.

The following is a complete list of the Union prisoners now in Castle Thunder, Richmond: Church Duello, Washington, D. C.; George Snyder, Pendleton county, West Virginia; Albert Hart, Pennslyvania; John J. Culbertson, Pensylvania, James Hamilton, Pennsylvania; Wm. W. McChesney, New Jersey; W. E. Davis, Cincinnati *Gazette*, Cincinnati, Ohio; Max. Marcellus, Upperville, Farquier county, Va., T. E. Wolf, captain of the bark Treana, Mystic river, Conn.; George W. Howland, captain of the steamer Emily, of New York; Peter Ford, Wm. A. Salt, Ambrose Brown, S. Young, John W. Jester, Edgar Vanaken, all sailors of steamer Emily, of New York; Francis Lowe, captain of the Julia Baker, Bath, Me.; Drummond Rogers, mate of the Julia Baker, Bath, Me.; John M. Murray, mate of the bark Lennox, of New York; W. McKeever, citizen, Pennsylvania; and R. D. Francis, correspondent of the New York *World*.

The Hon. J. M. Gregory, who for six years past has filled the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan, has resigned, to become President of the Kalamazoo College.

The following pen-portrait of Secretary Fessenden was written some time ago by the late G. W. Pearce, of the West Chester *Republican*: "William Pitt Fessenden stands at this time, without a doubt, at the head of the American Senate. I suppose him to be nearly six feet in height, possibly two inches under that measurement, and he would not, in my judgment, weigh over one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds. His face long and rather severe in expression, heavy eyebrows, dark brown hair streaked with grey, worn rather long and with a slight inclination to curl. I judge him to be about fifty-five years of age. I should not think him a man of strong friendships, and yet he seems to be on familiar terms with all the Senators, occasionally enjoying a kind of dry laugh with those who come to him or to whom he goes to chat. He pays little attention to style in dress, being behind the fashion, but there is nothing of the sloven in his appearance. His voice is clear, rather sharp in tone, and he speaks naturally and with about the proper amount of gesture. He impresses any one who hears him that he is not talking for talk's sake, but is simply filling his position as a statesman by bringing the powers of his mind to the elucidation of the subject-matter under discussion. There is nothing florid in the style of Mr. Fessenden, but on the contrary his oratory is solid, probing, and yet sufficiently graceful to secure the attention of his audience. I presume the great point which attracts attention to, and produces admiration for, the Maine Senator, is the exceeding clearness of his fine intellect."

Vice President Hamlin is a high private with all the honors of that rank, in a company of State Guards, formed at Bangor, Me., which went down on the 7th, one hundred and three strong to garrison Fort McClary. The example is worthy of imitation, and is highly honorable to the Vice President.

James Kelly, sentenced to eight years' imprisonment last August for larceny, escaped from the Lancaster county prison last Wednesday night, by working a hole through the walls. He escaped in May, 1863, and remained out until December.

W. J. Fox, friend and companion of John Bright and Richard Cobden, died lately in England, aged seventy-eight years.

Brigadier General James E. Blythe died at Evansville, Indiana, on the 4th. He was distinguished as a lawyer, and as a Brigadier General of the Indiana Legion performed important services.

The papers in the libel suit of Opdyke against Weed have been served on Mr. Weed, by Sheriff Crandell.

On Sunday, a week ago, the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., of the 10th Bap. Church, Phila., told his congregation that it was a happy day to him, it being the fiftieth anniversary of his baptism; that he had been in the ministry forty-six years, and had preached ten thousand sermons. During this period he had a knowledge of three thousand conversions under his ministry, had baptized two thousand and thirty three persons, married four thousand and eighty-nine couple, and attended three thousand nine hundred funerals, besides waiting upon hundreds of sick beds and performing many other duties connected with his ministry. He has been a pastor in that city since 1824, and pastor of the present church since its organization in 1838. During all this period he has not in a single instance been absent from his pulpit a month at any one time for recreation, nor has he ever found it necessary to make a voyage to Europe for his health, altho' he has had frequent attacks of sickness.

The Hon. Geo. W. Cass, of this city, is reported to be in Chicago.

The Source of Cotton Supply.

To solve this problem only time is required, if we may credit the reports concerning the progress already made, it may be assumed that the South will, under no circumstances, have a monopoly of the great staple. As the direct result of the rebellion, and the closing of the Southern ports, enterprise has sought other fields. A number of Californians have engaged in planting cotton in Sinaloa and Sonora, Mexico. Seven tons of seed have been distributed among the natives. It is stated that 3,000 acres have been planted north of the Fuerte river. The San Lorenzo Agricultural Company plant 1,600 acres to the north of Mazatlan. The company have sent to Massachusetts for a mill. There are two mills running, one of ten looms at Mazatlan, and another at Presidio. It is estimated that the yield will be five hundred pounds to the acre, and the company have the whole San Lorenzo river at their control.

At the Sandwich Islands several thousand acres have been planted, and engines, gins and presses are ready for work.

In Central America there is great excitement on cotton, and the people are waking up to an energy they never knew before. Agricultural instruments, of American manufacture, which have heretofore been repudiated, are now extensively imported. Six hundred and fifty bales of cotton were at San Jose, waiting shipment, and two foreign vessels had on board 8,000 quintals.

The island of Tahiti is to be added to the catalogue of lands which are now producing cotton. The experiment in its growth has been eminently successful there. So great has been the success of the experiment, that increased preparations are making for another year.

The new line of steamers about to commence running between New Zealand and Panama will carry this crop to its Atlantic shipment, from whence it will principally go to Europe, with some possible detritus in this country.—Many of the South Sea islands, as favorably situated as Tahiti, will also engage in the cultivation, and lessen existing cotton rates. They are now occupied by cannibals and savages.—These will be reclaimed by enterprising immigrants, induced by the natural facilities for cotton growing, and the high prices paid for the staple; and thus the middle Pacific will become civilized and productive. All of the Pacific islands are possessed of great agricultural as well as commercial advantages, which a little more time will develop and reward. A late Panama steamer brought two thousand and six bales of Pacific cotton, of which eleven hundred were shipped to New York.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival of the Peruvian at Cape Race, on Saturday, we learn that the capture of the Island of Alsen was reported, but no particulars are given. The Prussians are erecting batteries on the Jutland coast. It is stated that Austria and Prussia will act in concert until Denmark is compelled to accept peace. The London money market on the 20th was stagnant. The London *Star* considers Gen. Grant's movement on Petersburg a bold one, and as opening the way for Lee to reach Washington unobstructed. The rebel commissioner Slidell had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon on the 28th. Another plot against Napoleon has been discovered. The resignation of the Spanish Ambassador to Peru had been accepted.

CALIFORNIA MINING SPECULATORS.—There has been a great fall during the last season in the price of mining shares in California. The king of all the mines, Gould & Curry, which at one time ran up to $5,200 a foot, and made dividends of $100 a month, at the last accounts was down to $1,000 a foot, and its dividends have been reduced to $50 a month. Latterly there has been more firmness and some reaction in the mining stocks, owing to specie funds from the North which have come forward in large sums for investment in the mines at reduced prices.

The American Kearsarge and the British Alabama.

In addition to the news which we published on Saturday, in relation to the Kearsarge *versus* the Alabama affair, we have to add that Captain Winslow in his letter to the London *Daily News* says:—For the defence of the engines on the outside of the Kearsarge he had stopped up and down her wheel chains. These were stopped with marlines and eye-bolts, which extended some twenty feet. This was done by the hands of the Kearsarge, the whole being covered by a light plank to prevent the dust collecting. This was for the defence of the engines, when there was no coal in the upper part of the bunkers, as was the case when the action took place. The Alabama towards the last hoisted sail to get away, when the Kearsarge laid across her bows and would have raked her had she not surrendered, which she then did by trying to get her flags down and showing a white flag over her stern. The Kearsarge received twenty-eight shots above and below. The best shots were abaft her mainmast, and two shots which cut the chain stops, and a shell which broke the wood covering. They were too high to damage the boiler had they penetrated. The Kearsarge was only slightly damaged, and it was supposed on board that the action for hot work had just commenced when it ended.

ANOTHER KEARSARGE OFFICER SPEAKS.

The following letter appears in the London *Daily News*:

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: I desire to bring to the notice of the Yacht Clubs of England the conduct of the commander of the Deerhound, which followed the engagement of the Alabama and Kearsarge.—After the Alabama had struck and her condition was unknown, her boats were observed to be lowering, one of which pulled directly to the Kearsarge, with an officer and several wounded men. The officer stated that the ship had surrendered some time before the Kearsarge slacked firing, and the remaining parts of the flag had been hauled down, and at last a white flag shown, and requesting that the boats might be sent to rescue life, as the Alabama was fast sinking.

Immediately the two boats remaining undisabled were called away, and the emergency was so great that the officer in command of the Alabama's boat was permitted to shove off to assist in this humane duty. It was now seen that the Alabama was settling fast. The captain of the Kearsarge immediately hailed the Deerhound to the windward, and stated her condition, requesting he would run down and assist to pick up the men. The Alabama went down in two minutes afterward. The Deerhound lowered her boats and was active in picking up the struggling crew, and it was seen that the officer who had come on board the Kearsarge at first to surrender, had gone with others to the Deerhound, and had shoved off the boat, leaving a large number of the Alabama's wounded men struggling in the water. Shortly afterwards the Deerhound was seen moving off, and I reported it to Captain Winslow. The answer I received from him was, it was impossible, the yacht was simply coming around; no commander could be guilty of such dastardly conduct, when he had been requested and permitted in the cause of humanity to save the lives of prisoners, to run off with them. But it was true, and Captain Winslow had to regret that he had not opened his guns on the Deerhound.

It was afterwards discovered that the Deerhound was a consort of the Alabama, and the night before had received many valuable articles for safe keeping from the Alabama. Capt. Winslow maintains that all persons that the Deerhound took are prisoners; and his opinion, from his knowledge of Captain Semmes, is that he is too honorable, whatever the cost, to seek exemption by an act so dishonorable, and which would forever exclude all clemency. Now, sir, I have not the same opinion of Capt. Semmes's honor. We shall see.

Yours, &c.,
E. M. STODDARD, Master,
United States steamer Kearsarge, Cherbourg, France, June 23.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICES OF CAPTAIN WINSLOW AND LIEUTENANT COMMANDER THORNTON.

Secretary Welles has sent to Captain Winslow, of the Kearsarge, the following recognition of his services in the destruction of the pirate Alabama:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 6, 1864.—SIR:—Your very brief dispatches of the 19th and 20th ultimo, informing the Department that the piratical craft Alabama, or "290," had been sunk on the 19th of June, near meridian, by the Kearsarge, under your command, were this day received. I congratulate you on your good fortune in meeting this vessel which has so long avoided the fastest ships and some of the most vigilant and intelligent officers of the service, and for the ability displayed in this combat you have the thanks of the Department.

You will please express to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge the satisfaction of the Government at this victory over a vessel superior in tonnage, superior in number of guns, and superior in the number of her crew. The battle was so brief, the victory so decisive, and the comparative results so striking, that the country will be reminded of the brilliant actions of our infant navy, which have been repeated and illustrated in this engagement.

The Alabama represented the best maritime effort of the most skilled English workshops. Her battery was composed of the well-tried 32-pounders of 47 cwt., of the famous 68 pounder of the British navy, and of the only successful rifled 100-pounder yet produced in England. The crew were generally recruited in Great Britain, and many of them received superior training on board her Majesty's gunnery ship, the Excellent. The Kearsarge is one of the first gun-boats built at our Navy Yards at the commencement of the Rebellion, and lacks the improvements of vessels now under construction.

The principal guns composing her battery had never been previously tried in an exclusively naval engagement. Yet in one hour you succeeded in sinking your antagonist, thus fitly ending her predatory career, and killed many of her crew, without injury to the Kearsage, or the loss of a single life on your vessel. Our countrymen have reason to be satisfied that in this, as in every naval action of this unhappy war, neither the ships, the guns nor the crews have been deteriorated, but that they maintain the ability and continue the renown which have ever adorned our naval annals.

The President has signified his intention to recommend that you receive a vote of thanks, in order that you may be advanced to the grade of Commodore. Lieutenant-Commander Jas. S. Thornton, the executive officer of the Kearsage, will be recommended to the Senate for advancement ten numbers in his grade, and you will report to the Department the names of any others of the officers or crew whose good conduct on the occasion entitles them to especial mention. Very Respectfully,

(Signed) GIDEON WELLS,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE LESSON OF THE DAY.

The New York *Evening Post* having become very reverent of late gives us the following version of the "Lession of the Day" on which the fight between the American and British navy took place:

Day 19.—Morning Prayer; Psalm XCV.—*Venite exultemus*—"O come let us sing unto the Lord; let us heartily rejoice in the strength of our salvation. Let us come before his presence with thanksgiving, and show ourselves glad in him with psalms." This was the opening psalm for the day, said or sung in Christian churches, by priest and people responsively, at the hour when the Kearsarge, just out of French waters, was rounding-to to meet the Alabama. When the morning service was closing the Alabama lay a harmless mass of wood and iron at the bottom of the ocean, and her commander, saved from drowning by the clemency of his conqueror, was with his treacherous ally, approaching the British shore where he might, had he been inclined, have listened to the evening service for that day, closing with the last response of the *Misericordiam et judicium*—"I shall soon destroy all the ungodly that are in the land: that I may root out all the wicked doers from the city of the Lord."

AN E-SAY ON THE ALABAMA.

The London *Telegraph* of June 21, two days after the fight, being classic-struck, perpetrated the following eloquent and irresistible exordium on the Alabama:

Fathoms deep in Norman waters lies the good ship Alabama, the swift sea rover—just so many tons of broken-up iron and wood, and wearing away in the huge depository of that genuine old original marine-store dealer, Father Neptune. Should any painter conceive a phantasy of the ocean, akin to that of Raffet in "Napoleon's Midnight Review," the famous Confederate cruiser would be one of the first ships that his imagination would summon from the depths of the sea; and amongst the spectral fleet of high-beaked Danish galleys, of antique Spanish caravels, of bluff and burly British three-deckers and saucy British frigates, there would be room for this quick and cunning craft, that raced so swiftly and roamed the deep so long. The waves wash to and fro about her, as if in mockery of the dead mass that could once almost outstrip the hurricane; and the fish swim in and out of the port-holes and round the muzzles of the guns that will never again burn powder. For yet a day or so to come, corpses of brave men killed in battle, or miserably drowned, will float to and fro on the summer waves—a strange and horrible sight, perchance, to French fishers, busy with their nets, or English yachtsmen taking their pleasure in the Channel. The skipper, a wounded man, is safe on English ground; but many of his strange crew will never more tread the deck or answer to the boatswain's call. The Alabama could have found no more fitting grave; for she had lived on the waters, their child and their playmate. She hailed from no Southern harbor; she was warned off from many a neutral port; and went away to do her wild work amid the loneliness of the watery waste. It was well, then, that she was not destined to be laid up in ordinary, or daubed with dockyard drab at Charleston or Savannah, whilst idle gossips wandered over her, and talked glibly about her deeds; beaten in fair fight, she went down in the open sea, whilst her crew, leaping from the sinking ship, swam manfully for their lives. Her career was a strange one. She was an outlaw; men called her a "corsair," and spoke of Semmes, "the pirate captain," as though he had been some ruffianly Blackbeard, sailing under the black flag, or with skull and crossbones for his grisly ensign. To-day we do not care to quote Puffendorff, Grotius, or Wheaton; we do not concern ourselves with legal quibbles; we decline to take a lawyer's view of her. She was a good ship, well handled and well fought; and to a nation of sailors this means a great deal.

THE COLORS FLYING UNDER WATER.

The London *Standard* gives its readers the following piece of highfalutin on the subject of the "dear Confederate flag:"

The Alabama is gone. But there is no Confederate flag to commemorate the defeat. Seven fathoms deep, and colors still flying, lies the noble vessel that for so many months was the terror of Yankee shippers. It will be long before her memory is lost, and if the next ship which bears her name does her work as well, even if she shares her fate, she will have played an important and a glorious part in the cause of the Confederacy.

MASS SAID FOR THE ALABAMA.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* at Paris writes that the popularity of Captain Semmes in France may be owing in part to the fact that he is a Roman Catholic. On the Sunday morning when he went out to fight, a mass was said for his safety in one of the churches of Cherbourg, while the whole population covered the heights and tops of the houses to "assist" at the conflict.

THE NATIONALITY OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE ALABAMA.

A pamphlet published in London this year, containing a narrative of the cruise of the Alabama, "by one of her crew," gives a list of men on board of the Alabama, their citizenship and other particulars. It specifies forty-nine Englishmen, and eight Scotch and Irish, or a total of fifty-seven British subjects, of whom two drew English pensions and eighteen belonged to the Royal Naval Reserve.

General Intelligence.

The New York *Herald* speaks of Maximilian's pilgrimage to Mexico under the head of "The New Grand Serio-Comic Spectacular Drama in Mexico," and says that "Napoleon, as author and manager of this grand serio-comic drama, is entitled to great praise for its brilliant production."

The fires in the woods in the Northern counties of Wisconsin, it is said, will result in a loss of about $150,000. In some instances whole villages were destroyed, and with such haste and fury that the inhabitants had to flee for shelter under the bluffs of the lake, leaving their cattle and horses in their retreat, which, in many cases, were devoured by the flames. A large amount of tan bark, lumber and cord-wood was destroyed.

A Liverpool paper wants to have the children who roam the streets of English cities, with nothing to do, nowhere to go and nobody to care for them, taken to India, there to be acclimated and educated and prepared for service in the British army.

The Continental Screw Company, lately organized in New York, have just commenced the erection of an edifice that will cost four hundred thousand dollars.

During the last six months there have been in Chicago ninety-one fires; loss $336,954; insured $222,100, and six false alarms.

An English writer apparently well versed on the subject, contends that Scotch law, in its principles, practice and efficiency, and in its justice and simplicity, is far in advance of English law.

Gov. Andrew has received a "rude boat made by a contraband named Jack Flowers, who sailed in it through the rebel picket lines three miles, and thus escaped to freedom at Beaufort, S. C." The boat is made of a rice basket, the the bottom of which was tarred over, after which pieces of board were attached to it, making a flat bottom and a very good looking but rather fragile boat to put to sea in. The contraband sent the boat to the Fair at Philadelphia, with the following inscription, "A Freedman's Gift to the Great Central Fair, held at Philadelphia, being all that he possessed." The boat was transmitted by General Saxton, U. S. A.

The members of the Junior class of Bangor Theological Seminary, with one exception, have volunteered in the service of the Christian Commission, and have gone to the front.

Wood is becoming scarce in the vicinity of Bangor, in consequence of the practice of setting fires to clear lands of brush, &c., these fires spreading and destroying thousands of dollars worth of property.

The wholesale merchants of Chicago have agreed to close their stores on Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock for the purpose of giving their clerks recreation.

A Parliamentary return shows that during the year 1863, 8,005,398 tons of cool, 256,731 tons of cinders, 13,983 tons of culm, and 67,288 tons of patent fuel were exported from the United Kngdom to foreign ports and British settlements abroad. The declared value of these exports was £3,752,308. 5,127,106 tons of coal and 24,775 tons of patent fuel came into London during 1863, as compared with 4,973,823 tons of coal and 30,207 tons of patent fuel during the year 1862.

On Thursday evening there was a fire in a fur store in Chicago, resulting in damage to the amount of $50,000. Mr. Herzof, the proprietor of the store, is absent at the East.

The other day, a prisoner named William Kennedy, was arraigned before the Recorder of St. Louis, charged with stealing $240 on a steamboat. A fellow named Holland was fined $5 and the costs for disturbing the peace, and being backward in coming forward, Kennedy stepped up to the Marshal's desk, and saying his name was Holland, paid the fine and walked out. The trick was not discovered until it was too late to be rectified. Holland, of course, did not object to the arrangement, as his fine was paid for him, and he got off scott free. The Marshals were in a terrible flurry when they found how they had been fooled, and neither of them would acknowledge that he had anything to do with the affair.

The Missouri *Democrat's* correspondent with Sherman's army says: "There are, occasionally, amusing circumstances in regard to the wounded, Let me state a case: Yesterday a young man was brought to one our division hospitals in an ambulance from the front, severely wounded, as he supposed, in the foot. He was carefully taken from the ambulance and placed upon the operating table preparatory to the administration of chloroform. The ball had torn the toe of his shoe entirely off. The shoe was carefully taken off, when on examination it was found that not a drop of blood had been drawn, the ball just glancing from the end of the toe nail. The young soldier was the best pleased of any one present, and when he found out the true state of the case, took up his gun and went back to his regiment without delay—the 24th Wisconsin.

Another correspondent of the same paper has the following narrative:—

"A few days ago, a portion of the 52d Illinois being on the skirmish line, the following conversation took place between members of the 52d and the rebels:

Fed.—'Hallo! Johnny Reb., what regiment?'
Reb.—'38th Tennessee. Who are you?'
Fed.—'52d Illinois. We saw you at Donelson?'
Reb.—'Oh, yes, we saw you at Chicago. Have you got any tobacco?'
Fed.—'Yes, come over and get some.'
Reb.—'Can't see it.'
Fed.—'Where is Abernathy?' (former Colonel.)
Reb.—'Resigned and gone home.'
Fed.—'Yes, we saw him six weeks ago at Pulaski. He *has* taken the oath now, takes *it easy*, drinking whisky and smoking cigars with Federals.'
Reb.—'The d—d old scoundrel—let's change the subject.'

The conversation was kept up some time—firing at the point being almost entirely suspended, and the boys conversing freely with each other."

At a meeting of the American Bible Society held last Thursday, it was stated that grants of books were made amounting to 74,220 volumes. They were for soldiers, prisoners of war, freedmen, hospitals, poor and destitute Sunday schools where there are no auxiliaries, including 500 Testaments to the Methodist Book Concern at Pittsburgh, a large grant for Mexico, with grants in Spanish for Algeria, Honolulu, S. I., in various languages, and Arabic Testaments for Africa, and 52,000 for the United States Christian Commission.

A dock laborer was arrested in New York on Thursday charged with having stolen a trunk containing about $15,000.

On Thursday New York was woke up by a salute of fifty guns by way of notice that recruiting had commenced again. The bounty offered is $400, and recruits are pouring in. The merchants are subscribing generously to the $2,000,000 fund.

In New York not a few of the most extensive segar manufacturers have suspended business, owing partly to the advanced wages insisted upon by the journeymen, and partly to the heavy taxes imposed by Congress. If the cost of manufacture could be reduced to the old standard, the tax would not be burdensome; but while gold is at 258, it is said to be actually prohibitory. Under the new rates, segars that on the 30th of June were sold for $45 per thousand, cannot now be furnished for less than $85 or $90 per thousand.

A National Sailors' Fair is a project started in Boston, to raise means to establish a Home for disabled sailors and marines of the naval service. There are about sixty thousand sailors now in our navy, a force larger than is in either the English or French navy, and for these men there is very inadequate provision made in case of injury disabling them from service. This tends to diminish enlistments in this branch of the service. To popularize the navy it is proposed now to establish a "Home" for the sailors, and arrangements are being made for a fair, to be held in November, in the Academy of Music, Boston.

There are 188 political journals in Switzerland, and 157 devoted to literature, art, &c.; 9 journals appear seven times a week, and 31 six times; there are 75 weekly, 57 semi-weekly, and 22 tri-weekly papers. The press is unmuzzled in this model republic of the world.

A Doughnut Match was one of the features of the "Fourth" celebration at Winsted, Connecticut. Six dougnuts were suspended upon pins, six feet from the ground, and the competitors, with hands tied, went at them. The man that eat the first one took a prize of three dollars.

The New Bedford *Mercury* says that the boys of that city having passed through the coin fever, the postage stamp fever, and the hen fever, are now in the very crisis of the bird-egg fever. One little fellow has a collection of eggs of more than a hundred different birds.

CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST.—A gentleman who has recently travelled through Wisconsin and Northern Illinois gives a gloomy account of the crop prospect. Through nearly the whole of that country the drought has proved seriously injurious. Grass is very light. Oats, in many places, are a perfect failure. Wheat, in most cases, is very short and thin, and cannot produce more than half a crop. Potatoes can afford but a light yield. Corn is the only crop from which we can expect a good return. Although the growth is small at this date, the color is good, and, with a favorable July, August and September, will probably be all we can reasonably hope for. With this view, compared with other reasons, it stands to the interest of every farmer to harvest and secure everything frugally, and to grow every item of produce which can yet be produced. Turnips will in some degree supply the place of potatoes. Buckwheat will answer the purpose of other grains to some extent. There is no better food for sheep and cows, and for horses in limited quantities, it is beneficial,

WE have just received a handsomely printed copy of the minutes of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Barnesville, Ohio, March 16, 1864. The typographical execution of the pamphlet reflects credit to the printer, Mr. W. S. HAVEN.

City Intelligence.

Supposed Robbery.

On Saturday about noon a bold robbery is said to have been perpetrated on Fifth street near Wood. Mrs. Skinner, wife of Geo. Skinner, bake[illegible]tioner, on Liberty street alleges that she was accosted while passing along Fifth street by an old Irish woman, who asked her where she would find Adams' Express office, at the same time pressing close to her. The office was pointed out to her, when she again made inquiry as to the post office. During the whole of the conversation the old woman stood close by the side of Mrs. Skinner, appearing not to hear or comprehend the directions given her. On reaching home Mrs. Skinner missed her pocket book containing $600 in greenbacks. She is confident the old woman stole the money, though there is a possibility that she did not. She was on the eve of taking a trip to the Lakes with an invalid friend, and the money was to have been used for that purpose. We may add that there is now in the city one of the most expert pickpockets who ever operated in New York, known as "Big Jim," alias Jim. Browning. He is an English pick-pocket and burglar has operated largely in New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities. He was seen in this city on Saturday, and there is a possibility that he may have relieved Mrs. Skinner of her pocket book. The police should keep a sharp look out for "Big Jim."

War Meeting on Saturday Night.

In response to the call of the Mayor for a meeting at Wilkins' Hall, on Saturday night, there was a general turn out of the citizens. The hall was crowded, and great interest was manifested to organize 100 days' men. The first company is pretty well filled up. The prominent citizens are moving in the matter, and it was deemed best to adjourn the meeting until Monday night, in order to give those of our citizens taking an active part in the matter time to perfect their arrangements. Mayor Lowry presided and made some excellent remarks, calling on the young and patriotic to join and to go to work. There was no time to *think*; it was the time to *act*. The Great Western Band was in attendance, and discoursed appropriate patriotic airs. There should be a general attendance to-night at Wilkins Hall, and it is hoped that a regiment of 100 days' men will be raised in this city without delay. Let there be a grand rally, then, this evening. There is not a moment's time to lose.

J. Charles Dicken—Rule Granted.

The reader will not have forgotten the proceedings taken in the case of J. Charles Dicken, an attorney at the Pittsburgh bar, on a charge unprofessional conduct. On Saturday morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, the following order was made:

"In the matter of the petition of Members of the Bar for the appointment of a Commissioner to take testimony, etc., in the case of J. Charles Dicken, Esq.:

"July 9, 1864—The testimony taken by the Commissioner in this case having been returned and duly considered by the Court, a rule is granted on said J. Charles Dicken, Esq., to show a cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys of this Court, for the reasons set forth in the specifications and charges heretofore filed on the 7th of May, 1864; and Wm. B. Negley and M. W. Acheson, Esqs., are hereby appointed to prosecute said rule, to be placed on next argument list, with notice to Mr. Dicken."

Sergeant Houston Admitted to Bail.

The reader will recollect the unfortunrte shooting affair which occurred at Iron City Park, on the Fourth of July, which resulted in the instant death of Mrs. Hewston, wife of Sergeant Michael J. Hewston. On Saturday morning Sergeant Hewston was brought before the Court and application made for his discharge on bail. The papers in his case were submitted to the Court, and after reading the testimony, &c., they agreed to admit him to bail in two thousand dollars for his appearance at the October term for trial. Security for his appearance in that amount was given by Capt. Irish, and the defendant was discharged. Hewston belongs to the 13th Regular Infantry, and the shooting complained of was no doubt accidental, though brought about altogether by carelessness on his part.

Another Stabbing Affair.

At a picnic in the vicinity of Braddock's Fields, held on Friday last, a stabbing affair occurred, which it is feared will result in the death of one of the parties. William Dowling and a man named Moore attended the picnic, and late in the evening a quarrel took place between them, during which Moore drew a knife and stabbed Dowling repeatedly, inflicting injuries under which it is believed he cannot survive. Two of Dowling's brothers were present, and were also attacked by Moore. One of them, Thomas, was cut in the arm, but his wound is not serious. The other, Martin, had his clothes cut, but otherwise escaped uninjured. Dowling was still living Saturday morning, but it was believed that internal hemorrhage had set in, and that he could not recover. He resides at Braddock's Fields, with his family. We have not heard whether or not Moore was arrested.

Sentenced.—In the Criminal Court, on Saturday morning, George Cox, who was recently tried and convicted of manslaughter for taking the life of Robert Gettenby, in a fight, was brought up for sentence. Cox's counsel presented a petition, signed by the jurors who tried the case, praying the Court to impose the lightest sentence allowed by the law. Judge Mellon, in passing sentence, remarked that, in view of the petition of the jurors who heard the testimony, and from the fact that enough had been developed on the trial to show that the deceased had made threats against the prisoner, the sentence of the Court would be light. The prisoner was then sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of nine months in the county jail, and pay a fine of two hundred dollars to the Commonwealth.

Officers Elected.—The following are the officers elected by the Independence Fire Company for the ensuing year: President—H. C. Mackrell; Vice President—James Little; Secretary—James B. Young; Assistant Secretary—E. F. Hastings; Treasurer—David McClelland; Captain—Wm. O. Davis; First Lieutenant—James McKenna; Second Lieutenant—James Larimer; First Hose Director—John Boose; Second Hose Director—T. W. Welsh; Axemen—John T. Shane, C. Agleo; Delegates to the Firemen's Association—W. O. Davis, three years; John T. Shane, two years; John Harrison, one year; Trustees—M. Edwards, George Hannan, J. McKee. A meeting will be held on Friday evening for the purpose of taking measures for procuring a new steamer.

Dismissed.—Officers Wills and Gabby, of Mayor Alexander's police, who were implicated in the late attempt to swindle a negro substitute out of some four hundred dollars of his bounty money, have been dismissed from their positions by the Mayor, in accordance with directions of the Police Committee. If the charges made against them were true—and we have no reasons for doubting them—the action of the Committee was at once prompt, proper and commendable, and the Mayor is well rid of them. One of the members of the Police Committee was also authorized to institute legal proceedings against the parties.

Left Her Baby.—An Ohio paper says that a woman, hailing from Pittsburgh, engaged with a Mr Cummings, near Salem, to do housework. After remaining a few days, she borrowed a horse and rode to Salem to make a few purchases. Arrived at Salem, she hitched the horse in the street, and took the train for parts unknown, and has not since been heard of. Her babe, a fine boy some two weeks old, she forgot to take with her, and the little stranger has been kindly cared for by the township trustees.

Willing to go Again.—A meeting of the 9th Reserves was held on Friday, at which the following resolve was passed: "That each member present constitute himself a committee of one, to go to work at once, and raise as many men as possible, and organize them into companies for State and National defence, pursuant to the Governor's call, dated July 5th and 6th."

Closed.—After a most successful season, Manager Henderson closed the theatre on Saturday night. Duprez & Green's Minstrels will occupy it during the present week, after which it will be thoroughly renovated preparatory to the fall and winter season.

Pic-Nic.—The members and friends of the 102d Regiment will give a pic-nic to-day at Glenwood Grove for the benefit of the wounded and disabled soldiers of the regiment.

Wheeling Fair.—The Wheeling Fair, up to Thursday last, had netted $21,000.

Additional Local on First Page.

CITY NOTICES.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY, General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

FOR SALE.—A good Business House, with Dwelling attached; also, a Drug Store, doing a good business; will be sold either separate or together. For further particulars, enquire at 118 Ohio street, Allegheny City. Jy8-2awot

JNO. H. HAMPTON.........W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JUST RECEIVED—
2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,
store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
my Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

CHICKERING.
Seven new and magnificent Chickering & Sons
PIANOS.
Just received by
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
je8 81 Wood street.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SCHOCK & ANDRIESSEN, was dissolved May 30th, 1864, by mutual consent. Simon Schock having purchased the interest of Frederick Andriessen, will settle all the business of the late firm, and will continue the business of wholesale and retail Liquor Trade.
SIMON SCHOCK.
FREDERICK ANDRIESSEN.

Recommendation.
Having disposed of my interest in the firm of Schock & Andriessen to Simon Schock, who will continue the business, I would cheerfully recommend him to the former customers, and the public in general.
FREDERICK ANDRIESSEN.
Pittsburgh, May 31—6t-1taw.

DENTISTRY.

WHY SUFFER
Pain in the Extraction of Your Teeth,
when you can have them
EXTRACTED WITHOUT ANY
AT THE
Dental Establishment, No. 278 Penn st.,
by a perfectly safe and pleasant process?
Call and examine those beautiful specimens of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
and you will be convinced that they are superior to any made in the city.
A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $5.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums, and the plate highly polished, for from $10 to $12.
Partial and full sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.
Old Gold Plates purchased at their full value.
Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist
mh8 278 PENN STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, }
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1864. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President, Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 11th instant.
jy11:3t WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of JESSE C. WOODRUFF, dec'd. Therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WESLEY WOODRUFF, Administrator,
jy11:6w1-t-a-w Bakerstown, Allegheny Co., Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been issued by the Register of Allegheny county, to the undersigned, on the estate of Mrs. MARY HARTMAN, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them to
MARY HARTMAN,
CHARLES H. HARTMAN,
Executors, at Woods Run.
July 9th, 1864—jy11 6w-1t-a-w

THE ALLEGHENY FOURTH WARD SCHOOL BOARD have elected the following Teachers for the coming year:
SCHOOL HOUSE No. 4.
Principal—Mr. H. G. Squires.
Assistant—Miss H. E. Hammilton.
First Grammar—Miss E. Reed, Miss S. A. Hammilton
Second Grammar—Miss E. Davidson, Miss M. Wallace.
First Medium—Miss M. White, Miss C. M. Carr.
Second Medium—Miss M. Thempson, Miss R. Witherow.
Primary—Miss R. Hammond, Miss Duncan.
SCHOOL HOUSE No. 5.
Grammar—Miss Ellen May.
Medium—Miss Annie C. McCall, Mrs. Catharine Johnson, Miss Elizabeth McCallister.
Primary—Miss Mary E. Morton, Miss Annie Glass, Miss Annie Hammond.
Writing Teacher—Sarah Johnson, School Houses Nos. 4 and 5.
A Principal wanted at the Fourth Ward Public School, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Morton. Applications received until TUESDAY EVENING, 12th inst.
jy11:1t S. BARKER, Secretary.

PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH.
Prime Potash, Prime Potash.
Prime Potash, Prime Potash.
Now since Concentrated Lye and other materials for making soap has advanced so much in price, attention should be turned to a good, reliable article of Potash. Such an article
Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store,
Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Every pound warranted, where also may be procured superior White Lead at low rates, Oils and Varnish of all kinds.
Superior Fruit Wax, Superior Fruit Wax.
Patent Medicines of all kinds at the lowest rates.
Remember, the place for everything in the Drug and Perfumery line is at JOSEPH FLEMING's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street.
jy11

BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS,
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
For sale at reduced prices by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
jy11 25 FIFTH STREET.

HEADQUARTERS, }
DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA. }
Harrisburgh, July 8th, 1864 }
GENERAL ORDERS No. 38.—In accordance with authority from the President of the United States, and the Proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, dated Harrisburg, July 6th, 1864, I hereby call for one thousand (1000) mounted men for special service. They must be good riders and gallant men, and must furnish their own horses and equipments, for the use of which they will receive forty cents per day, each and be paid for those actually lost in the service, at the price entered on the muster rolls. The United States government will furnish clothing, subsistence and forage. All those responding to this call are requested to assemble at Harrisburg without delay, for company and regimental organization. Applications for transportation must be made to Capt. J. G. JOHNSON, A. Q. M. and Chief Q. M. of the Department of the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, Penna.
By command of Major-General COUCH
JOHN S. SCHULTZE,
jy9-3t Assistant Adjutant General.

BLAST FURNACE MACHINERY
FOR SALE.
One Slide-Valve
STEAM ENGINE,
With cold and hot water Pumps.
Three CYLINDER BOILERS 23 inch diameter and 30 feet long.
One complete goose-neck HOT BLAST, 48 Pipes and 24 Goose Necks, with connections from Heater to Twears.
Will sell all together or separately. Enquire of
JAMES MARSHALL & CO.,
jy9:1w Locust and Butler sts. 5th Ward.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES!
WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, }
Office of Chief Quartermaster, }
Washington, July 4, 1864. }
Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:
Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, July 14th, 1864.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, July 21st, 1864.
Harrisburg, Penna., Thursday, July 28th, 1864.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, August 4th, 1864.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, August 11th, 1864.
Two hundred (200) Cavalry Horses at each place.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.
For Road and Farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms: Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
jy9:29t Cavalry Bureau.

SUPPLEMENT TO AN ORDINANCE adopted May 3d, 1864, for Levying and Collecting of a Bounty Tax:
Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Manchester, in council met, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the clause providing for the payment of said Tax in said ordinance of May 3d, 1864, be and is hereby amended, so as to make it the duty of the Borough Tax Collector to collect said Tax, instead of the same being paid into the Borough Treasury. All parts of said ordinance conflicting with this supplement be and are hereby repealed.
Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 8th of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
Attest: JOHN C. HARPER, Clerk. jy7

CLEARING OUT SALE.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
ON
MONDAY, JULY 11TH,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
North East Corner Fourth and Market Streets,
Will commence closing out his entire stock of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
As the warm weather has just commenced, now is the time to purchase Summer Goods. jy9

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.—The loyal voters of Allegheny county, who support the nomination of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and the platform of principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Baltimore, and adhere to the Union party, are requested to assemble at the usual places of holding elections in their wards, boroughs, townships, and election precincts, respectively,
On SATURDAY, JULY 30th, 1864,
and elect Two Delegates to represent each district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION, to be held at the Court House in Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3d, 1864, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing October election.
The elections in the Wards and Boroughs shall be between the hours of four and seven o'clock P. M., and in the Townships between the hours of three and six o'clock P. M.
By order of the Union Executive Committee.
A. M. BROWN, Chairman.
JOHN H. STEWART, Secretary.-jy6

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. je28:1y

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
ap3 MILLER & RICKETSON.

CLOVER SEED—40 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ap22 Nos 130 and 132 Second street

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
TWENTY-FOUR PERFORMERS!
UNEQUALLED AND INCOMPARABLE!
LAST WEEK of the TENTH ANNUAL TOUR of our favorites, introducing extraordinary new Attractions and Novelties.
POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
July 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th.
CHANGE PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
DUPREZ & GREEN'S
Original New Orleans and Metropolitan Minstrels, and Brass Band Burlesque Opera Troupe,
WILL GIVE
SIX GRAND ETHIOPIAN CONCERTS
At the above Theatre, introducing each evening an entirely new selection of Acts, selected from the Gems of Ethiopian Minstrelsy.
GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 16th, commencing at 2 o'clock, precisely.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8¼ o'clock, precisely.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette and Dress Circle..........$ 50
Single Seats in Private Boxes..........1 00
Private Boxes..........5 00
Family Circle..........25
Third Tier..........15
Colored Boxes..........25
SAM'L. POND, } Advertising
T. C. GREEN, } Agents.
CHAS. H. DUPREZ, Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED—TEN LABORERS to work at Gravel Roofing. Apply to
WM. H. MACKEY,
je28:tf 175 Liberty street.

WANTED.—100 TONS OLD BOOKS, with backs removed; Old Newspapers, or anything that has once been Writing or Printing Paper, for which the highest price will be paid at our Paper and Rag Warehouse, No. 23 Smithfield street.
je16:1m C. P. MARKLE & CO.

WANTED TO RENT.—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, with back buildings, situated in the lower part of Penn street, or on one of the commons in Allegheny, worth from $400 to $500 per annum. Possession may be given any time before November 1st. Address Penna. Salt Manf. Co., foot of Pitt street. jul1-1meod

WANTED, to purchase, a comfortable House, in Allegheny or vicinity, having eight or nine rooms, with Bath-room, Gas, &c. Good yards an object Price not to exceed $5,000. Address "ENQUIRER," Box 416, Pittsburgh Post-office. jy4-1w

WANTED—A Man with good references, and a
CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000 TO $2,000,
To take a part interest in a Manufacturing Business in a Western City, that will pay 400 per cent. profit. For particulars call on J. C. TILTON, 48 Hand street, Pittsburgh, Pa. je16:tf

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., }
PITTSBURGH, July 5th, 1864. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per Share, free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.
jy6-2w WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DACOTAH MINING COMPANY, }
PITTSBURGH, July 4th, 1864. }
ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of One Dollar per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at this Office on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, after which date no transfer of Stock can be made without payment of the assessment.
By order of Directors,
JAMES M. COOPER,
jy4-td Sec'y. and Treas'r. Dacotah Mining Co.

DIVIDEND.
The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company (at Hand street) are hereby notified that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable forthwith.
FRANK S. BISSELL, Treasurer.
July 3d, 1864. jy3-ow

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., }
PITTSBURGH, July 5, 1864. }
DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per Share out of the profits of the past six months, payable to Stockholders on or after MONDAY, July 11, 1864.
jy6-10t D. M. BOOK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTHWEST'N. MIN'G. CO. OF DETROIT, }
PITTSBURGH, July 4th, 1864. }
ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of One Dollar per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at this Office on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, after which date no transfer of Stock can be made without payment of the assessment.
Eastern Stockholders may pay at the Office of J. W. CLARK & CO., Transfer Agents, Boston.
By order of Directors,
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer
jy4-td Northwestern Mining Co. of Detroit.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Mahoning and French Creek Railroad Company will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the third WEDNESDAY (20th) of July, 1864, at the hour of 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of holding the first annual election for seven Managers of said Company.
SAMUEL M. KIER,
W. M. LYON,
JAMES PARK, JR.,
GEORGE BLACK,
THOS. BAKEWELL,
WM. R. BROWN,
WM. K. NIMICK,
B. F. JONES,
J. PATTON LYON,
THOS. MCCULLOUGH,
H. A. S. D. DUDLEY,
ROBERT ORR,
JAMES S. MYERS,
RICHARD IRWIN,
DAVID LAWSON,
JAMES BLEAKLEY,
je29:td A majority of the Corporators.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
22D COLLECTION DISTRICT, PA., }
Pittsburgh, June 30, 1864. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL LISTS OF LICENSES and INCOME TAXES, under the United States Revenue Laws, are now in this office, and that payment must be made between the 1st and 30th of July, otherwise the penalties will be strictly enforced.
The Taxes for the city of Pittsburgh, borough of Lawrenceville and Pitt township will be paid at this office, and of the time and place of collections for the other boroughs and townships of this District due notice will be given by Deputy Collectors W. E. Harrison and John A. Sergeant.
The Monthly Tax List, for May, is now due and ready for settlement.
W. LITTLE, Collector,
je30:1m 67 Fourth street.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., }
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1864. }
TO BAKERS, &c.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11th inst. inclusive, for supplying the County Jail, for six months, with bread. Loaves to weigh one and a-half and two pounds, respectively, and to be furnished daily, on order of County Commissioners. Quality to be approved by sheriff or Jailor. Payments will be made monthly on probated bills, endorsed by Jailor. Security for faithful performance of contract will be required. By direction of County Commissioners.
jy2-7t HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the
LITTLE SAW MILL RUN R. R. CO.
are hereby notified to meet at the office of the Company, in Temperanceville on TUESDAY, 26th day of July next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing one President and six Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM MARSHALL,
je25:cm President.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of STEVENSON & HAMMER has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be carried on hereafter by T. B. HAMMER, who will settle all accounts.
JAS. F. STEVENSON,
T. B. HAMMER.
McKeesport, July 1, 1864. jy5

ELECTRICITY. WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is the natural element of the nervous system—the connecting link between mind and matter—the most subtle substance known. It circulates the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; producer of all the known phenomena in the universe; the life of all things.
"It warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.
Breathes in our souls, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns.
It claims all high, all low, all great and small;
It fills, it bounds, connects, and equals all."
Health is an uninterrupted course of this electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative polarities. Disease on the other hand is a changed or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nervous and a host of other derangements of the various systems which constitute man.
Then, come, ye afflicted, come! as life is dear to all, to No. 251 PENN STREET, where all diseases to which flesh is heir, whether Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Paralytic, are speedily cured without pain, shocks, or any inconvenience through the uses of Galvanism, Magnetism and other modifications of Electricity. The rapidity in which cures are sometimes effected, oftentimes astonishes the patient as well as the operator.
A case of Neuralgic Sciatica cured in two treatments which was of five months duration, on the person of Mr. C. Brooks, who resides in Manchester, on Locust street, who has given me permission to state his case for the benefit of those that are afflicted likewise.
Sciatica is characterized by severe shooting pains in the region of the hip, extending sometimes to the foot, and even to the toes, as was in this case.
The afflicted are invited to call at this office and see other certificates of cures that have been performed upon persons residing in this city.
No charge for consultation.
To those residing at a distance all letters must be addressed to 251 Penn street.
Electricity with its various modifications cures the following: Affections of the Head, Eyes, Ears and Throat, (Diptheria); Diseases of Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, (Diabetes); and other Organic Difficulties peculiar to male and females; all affections of Nervous, Circulatory, Muscular, Glandular and Digestive system, Cutaneous Diseases, Fevers and all other diseases not here specified.
See circular—get one at the office. Cures guaranteed by special contract when desired.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
DR. J. A. REESE,
jul1-3m-M W&S Medical Electrician.

DR. J. B. SPEER,
196 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.
OFFICE HOURS—8 to 9 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m.
Dwelling, No. 80 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, where calls will be attended to at 7½, 12½ and ½ o'clock. daily. my28:3m

JAMES BOWN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

BLYTHE'S PICTURE OF THE PROCLAMATION, lithographed, is for sale at
jy2-tf GILLESPIE'S, On Wood street.

WALL PAPER.—Of all grades, still selling at the store of
JOS. R. HUGHES,
ap22 107 Market street.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand, In store and for sale by ja21 MILLER & RICKETSON.

THE ALABAMA.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE KEARSARGE.

Why Commodore Winslow did not Pursue the Deerhound.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes the following letter from an officer of the Kearsarge:

CHERBOURG, June 24.
ON BOARD THE KEARSARGE.

Believing that you wish as soon as possible to receive from a participant a description of our combat with the Alabama, I send it to you as witnessed from our own decks.

Our ship, the Kearsarge, was laying at Flushing, Holland, when we received a telegram from Minister Dayton (Paris), stating that the Alabama had arrived at Cherbourg. We immediately put to sea with all haste and came down here, taking the Alabama quite by surprise by the suddenness of our appearance upon her track. We remained outside this port, but communicated with the consular agent here, and through him we received a sort of challenge from Semmes, who stated that if we remained off the port he would come out and fight us. Also, that he would not detain us long.

We cruised off the port five days, until the 19th of June, when our perseverance in guarding the port was rewarded, and we saw the much vaunted starry ensign floating on the breeze as the Alabama came boldly out under the escort of the French iron-clad La Couronne. The latter retired into port after seeing the combatants outside of French waters.

The Alabama came down upon us full speed until within a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, when she opened her guns upon us. We did not reply for several minutes, but ranged up nearer, and then opened our starboard battery, fighting six guns and leaving only one 32-pounder idle. The Alabama fought seven guns, working them with the greatest rapidity; sending shot and shell in a constant stream over our heads. Both vessels used their starboard batteries, the ships being manoeuvred in a circle about each other at a distance of from five hundred to one thousand yards. Witnesses on shore say that we made seven complete circles during the action, which lasted a little over an hour.

Our shot, particularly the eleven-inch shells, made fearful havoc among the enemy. The first one killed three men and wounded nearly the whole gun's crew where it exploded. Finally, we placed a shot in the rudder-part of the Alabama, disabling to some extent her steering apparatus. Almost at the same time another of our shots entered her coal bunker, abreast of her engine, forcing the bunker inboard, and showering the machinery with coal, which prevented her from making progress for a short time, when she set her sails to the breeze and tried to run in toward the French shore.

We were on the watch and by a rapid movement headed her off, and got into fighting position on her port or weak side, a very successful and decisive manoeuvre. On that side she had but one gun, and we gave our broadside into her with the greatest precision, doing fearful damage to her hull. We shot away her flag, but in a few minutes it was run up again at her mizzen truck. A short time longer we kept our cannonade, when she hauled down her flag and we ceased firing.

In a few minutes she gave us, very unexpectedly, a couple of shots more, and again we opened our batteries upon her. This, however, continued but a very short time, for she soon showed a white flag in token of surrender, and sent a boat on board of us to ask assistance in saving the wounded, as she was in a sinking condition. We immediately launched two boats, the other two having been riddled by shot, and sent for the wounded; but before the boats got alongside the once formidable Alabama settled by the stern, thrust her bow far out of water, and then disappeared beneath the waves, carrying down no one will ever know how many of the poor victims.

Previously to this, after the firing had ceased, and it was evident that the Alabama was sinking, an English steam yacht, which had been observing the fight at a distance, came up alongside of us, and asked permission to assist in picking up those who were wounded. Of course it was granted, as an act of humanity, but by so doing we were robbed of half the fruits of our hard earned contest; for the yacht moved up ahead of us, lowered her boat, picked up Semmes and several of his officers and crew, and then stood away with all haste for the English coast. Then we saw the ruse that Semmes had no doubt planned beforehand for his escape in case of his defeat, but we could not follow and leave the poor unfortunates still in the water, so we remained by them until all were picked up. Thereafter we steamed into this port, and came to anchor.

We had picked up in our boats sixty-five of her crew and firemen, and five officers living and one dead. Of the men, fifteen were seriously wounded, two dying on board of us. We had only three men severely wounded. As soon as we came into Cherbourg the wounded men were all sent to the hospital, as our accommodations on board were not so convenient for their proper treatment. We paroled all the other prisoners except the officers, for we were unable to keep so many on board or send them to the States.

According to the account of the master of the British steam-yacht Deerhound, she landed forty at Southampton. Probably this is exaggerated. But taking it as true, and adding those we picked up, and nine which the French pilot boat rescued, there are about one hundred and twenty accounted for, leaving over thirty who inevitably went down with her when she sunk. The officers of the Alabama say they numbered on board about one hundred and fifty all told, but they give no account of those who joined her after she arrived here at Cherbourg. The number of these will never be known, but several of the most experienced gunners of the English naval reserve went to point the guns. They were old, practiced seamen, who had seen service in the English navy, and were supposed to be able to sink the Kearsarge or disable her guns in half an hour. Semmes promised them that before noon they should be on board of us.

During the action we fired one hundred and seventy-three shots. The Alabama certainly fired many more. At the first part of the action she fired two shots to our one. But such rapidity of firing was only accomplished at the expense of accuracy. Our shots were fired with astonishing precision, and wrought fearful havoc on the enemy. We were struck fourteen times in our hull, and an equal number of times in our rigging.

Two shots struck our chain armor abreast of our boiler, but did not enter the ship. Another 100-pound rifled shell struck under the stern, and glancing down lodged in our rudder-post, where it still remains, too firmly imbedded to be removed. Fortunately, the shell did not explode. Had it done so it would have carried away our rudder and rendered our ship nearly unmanageable. Although it was at the latter part of the action that we received that shell, still, had it exploded, the fate of the Kersage might have been similar to that of the Alabama.

Another shell struck our smoke-pipe about eleven feet above the deck, and exploded, tearing a hole three feet in diameter, and severing me and my men with a shower of fragments of iron, but none of us were much injured.

The Kearsarge was not in the least degree endangered by the missiles she received. We are in as good order as ever and ready for another term of service on the high seas. Our object in coming into Chebourg was to land the wounded, and we have remained here to patch up our smoke-pipe.

The Alabama carried eight guns, and it is also said that in addition she had two 12-pound howitzers on board. The eight guns referred to were—one 100-pound Blakely rifle, one 68-pound pivot gun, and six 31-pounders in broadside.

The Kearsarge armament is seven guns, viz.: two 11-inch smooth bore pivot guns, one 30-pound rifled gun, and four 32-pounders in broadside.

Our commander, Captain Winslow, after the action was over, and during the afternoon, had all hands assembled on the quarter-deck, and there was offered up solemn prayer and thanksgiving to God, who had given us so signal a victory.

THE St. Louis *Union* says, "that leading importing firms at New York have, within a few days past, sent dispatches to their customers in St. Louis, warning them that it will be dangerous in future to sell foreign fabrics for currency, and advising them to demand gold. Their reason for this is, that as these foreign fabrics have to be bought with gold, and the duties on them paid in gold, self protection demands that at a time when the value of currency is so fluctuating and so constantly depreciating, the fabrics should either be sold for gold, or not sold at all."

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to Get Out of Order.

Warranted with or without Cog-Wheels.

IT TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-Seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Sample Wringer sent, express paid on the receipt of price.

Energetic agents can make from three to ten dollars per day.

No. 2, $6.50. No. 1, $7.50. No. F, $8.50. No. A, $9.50.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, by
THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13 Platt street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one;

That a Wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed-Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,
JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.
JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman street.
New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.
je30 HON. HORACE GREELEY.

$20,000 WORTH OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, from the Greenpoint Pottery. We are compelled to sell this out as soon as possible. We are offering great quantities of this ware at half price. We obtained this lot at a sacrifice, and we will sell at a sacrifice, wholesale and retail. Call soon, if you want bargains, at No. 43 Fourth street.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

OF

$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, for five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan, will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

NO SECURITIES OFFER SO GREAT INDUCEMENTS, it is believed, as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold, for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum, an amount largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest.

THESE BONDS MAY BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN SUMS FROM $50 UP TO ANY MAGNITUDE, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.

They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, is over

70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED in currency by the

1st National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

3d National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public Money, and all

Respectable Banks and Bankers

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.

je25-ow

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 8, Seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. K. Moorhead, Esq.—a new two-storied Brick House, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash House, etc. Lot 44 feet by 160, with a choice selection of Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. jy2-2w

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 59 Colwell street, a well finished 2 story house, in a quiet and retired place, yet easy of access by street cars on Pennsylvania avenue, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je29

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

The Foundry, Machine Shop and two Frame Dwellings,

Corner of Butler and Carson sts., in the 9th Ward.

This valuable property fronting 120 feet on Butler street and 100 feet on Carson street, is offered for sale on favorable terms, with early possession.
Apply to S. S. BRYAN.
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je29

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIVE ACRE LOT, on Pennsylvania Avenue, a beautiful location for a residence, three miles from the city. Terms easy. Inquire of C. B. SEELY,
je 18-3w Diamondd Street.

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 335 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of
G. S. BATES,
June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my5:tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19 Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address
G. W. MULLIN,
je30:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE

NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad. H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
WATCH MATERIALS,
TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.

Agents for the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.

Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.

56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall,
ly25

POINT LACE COLLARS, and Sets Point Lace Handkerchiefs—the finest goods in the market—at
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
jy1 77 & 79 Market street.

$30, $35, $40, $75, $80, $120, $130, $135, $165, $170, $180, $215.

12 PIANOS

At above prices. For sale by
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
je21 81 Wood street.

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...G. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. ju11

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom'n	5:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.	11:50 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
Joh'n Acm'n	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m.; returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Phila. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:20 a m	Cin'tl "	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m and 2:50 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 3:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:45 p m	Express	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 p m
2d	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	3:59 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:05 p. m.
	1:45 p. m.	do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach....58 Fourth street.
O. Helmbold....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank....corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co....133 Wood st.
Slater & South....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W Kennedy....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co..149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store 73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates....21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co....94 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer....254 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott....273 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford..cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price..cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley....18 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson....221 Liberty street.
Cook, Pettit & Co..corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son....133 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co....50 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National....McKeesport
Union....Philadelphia
Girard House....Philadelphia
Belvidere....Sharpsburg
Jones House....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black....88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co..corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co,....95 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland....93 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham....124 First st.
John Moorhead....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co....21 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co..cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette,....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence....189 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams....Fifth street.
John Meyer....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
G. & A. Strouses....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co....96 and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh18

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET,
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe5:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Bedstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH....DAVID E. PARK....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

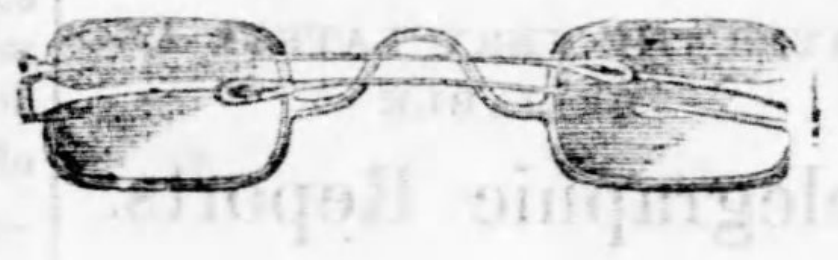
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.



GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,

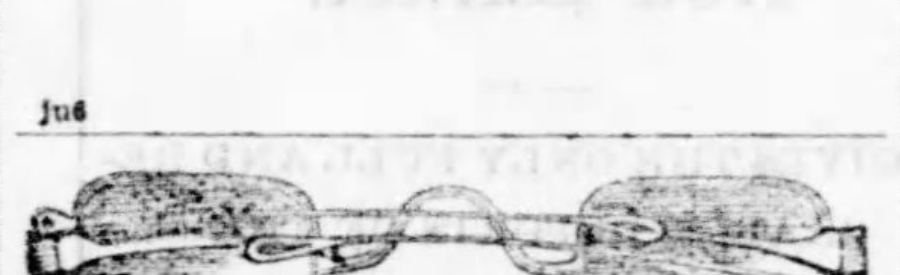
Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.

ju6



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Steroscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS AND SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se18:1y

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—
It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.
JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.

Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.
Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Mumfordsville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.
Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 78 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finished or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
c29-17

SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 124 FIRST STREET.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
ao25:1y

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—
The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of
FRESH GROUND COFFEE,
for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
ja25:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

E. EDMUNDSON....W. R. BATEMAN

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c. se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris.
Date of Diploma, 1828.
Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The following specialties attended to:
1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap30

N. O. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and rebolled), in store and for sale by
jes MILLER & RICKETSON.

POLITICAL.

ASSEMBLY.—JOHN SMITLEY, of the Borough of Temperanceville, will be a candidate for assembly from the district south of the river, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. jy1:tc

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

IRON.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG....C. E. HERRON....J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 93 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD....GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK.
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. [se23

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
Office and Wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. ju6-1y

CHARLES ROEDEL....HENRY DAEWERITZ.

ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ,
No. 39 THIRD STREET,
(Between Wood and Smithfield,)
PITTSBURGH.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brewers' Kettles, Stills,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Copper, Sheet Iron, and Blacksmith Work.
je3 3m

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh82

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:1f

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
TEMPERANCEVILLE,
my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,
LASALLE, ILLINOIS,
SMELTERS OF
Slab Zinc, or Spelter,
from
WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.
fe17:6m

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Walters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap6

J. M. CORNWELL....SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER,
WINE and
CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
Warehouses, No. 164 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-tf

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
SEGHMYER & VOSKAMP,
No. 343 LIBERTY Street.

50 bbls Syrup.
30 do N. O. Molasses.
100 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 3 Mackrel.
20 do. do. Lake Herring.
30 bbls. extra Labrador Herring.
50 boxes W. R. Cheese.
50 tierces (Cincinnati) S. C. Hams.
30 dozen Beaver Buckets.
10 do. Tubs.
3000 bbls., assorted brands, Extra Family Flour. m27

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
se9 No. 114 Fifth street.

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,
Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. a7

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,
Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL,
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [fe1s1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

PIANOS.

Bradbury.
Schomacker & Co.

WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,
Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal
PIANOS.

Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. je24

DECKER PIANOS.—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exception. And, also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated
Melodeons and Harmoniums,
are only for sale by
HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
ap30 No. 53 Fifth street.

RESTAURANTS

BOWERY SALOON.—No. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
sep7-1y J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has fitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. ju16-1y

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN. E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc25:1y PITTSBURGH.

SEWING MACHINES.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 181 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH, Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se9-1y

WHEELER & WILSON'S
IMPROVED FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
AGENTS,
No. 27 Fifth street,
ap18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se8:1y

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
TABLE OIL CLOTH.
Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at
FOERSTER & SCHWARTZ'S,
je22:e-d No. 164 Smithfield street.

PANEL PAPERS.—For Halls, Dining Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in frescoes and wood colors. No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
ap22 W. R. HUGHES.

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO.,

367 Liberty street.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of
Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,
and
Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime, or Rosin, nor any thing used in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

do not require boiling, half the rubbing, which odor course save the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the Bath and particularly for Shaving it is unsurpassed.

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions.

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at
CRUMPTON & CO.'S,
367 LIBERTY street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, SILVER PEARL SHELL as secured by the inventor by National copy-right. mh8:tf

JOHN SEIFERTH....CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
Jul Pittsburgh.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidsick Champagne, in store and for sale by
1s3 MILLER & RICKETSON

DRY GOODS.

COMMENCING
TUESDAY, JULY 5 H,
GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE,
at
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 Market street,

of	
SHAWLS,	SILKS,
CLOAKS,	GRENADINES,
LAWNS,	ORGANDIES,
CHINTZES,	JACONETS,
PARASOLS,	SUM UMBRELLAS,

and all kinds of Summer
DRESS GOODS,
many of these will be offered cheaper than Prints.
GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE SOLD.
jy1

ALL OUT.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
REDUCED
20 PER CENT.
CALL AND
EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
ALEXANDER BATES,
21 Fifth street.
jy7

SPECIAL SALE OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT OLD PRICES,

And many grades less than old prices. Dress Goods as low as 20 and 25 cents per yard, fast colors, being much cheaper than Prints. No advance in Goods asked during the coming week. Bargains really to be had at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92 Market Street. jy2

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILKS, CLOAKS
AND
SHAWLS,
JUST RECEIVED,
And Selling Cheap,
at
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92 Market street.
je14

J. A. WILSON....J. W. CARR....D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

NOW OPENED.
The latest styles of Silk and Cloth MANTILLAS SACQUES, TALMAS, CIRCULARS, &c. Also, CLOAKING CLOTHS of all shades. SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS, selling cheap for cash. Call and see, at H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and Diamond ap21

STRAW GOODS,
BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,
FOR BONNETS AND HATS,
FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,
FOR SALE BY
R. H. PALMER,
mh28 84 WOOD STREET.

EVERYTHING in
TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS,
BONNETS AND HATS,
SKIRTS, HOSIERY, CORSETS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND GENTS' AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, at
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
jy1 77 & 79 Market street.

EMBROIDERIES—A very large assortment Cheap at JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
jy1 77 & 79 Market street.

HEAD NETS—All styles of Silk, Bead and Invisible at JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
jy1 77 & 79 Market street.

WHITE GOODS—A full line at
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
jy1 77 & 79 Market street.

NOTIONS—A Complete Stock at
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
jy1 77 & 79 Market street.

GLOVES—all kinds—at
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
jy1 77 & 79 Market st.

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
je20-tf PITTSBURGH.

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We shall continue to purchase the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur. Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common Allegheny city.

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

A Delightful Cordial and Valuable Tonic.—Hegeman & Co.'s Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark, possessing the active and well-known properties of the Peruvian Bark in its most agreeable form. It will be found a valuable Tonic in all cases, but particularly as a preventative to Fever and Ague. As a pleasant and palatable Cordial, and is much superior to the common Bitters. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c.—Certain and Immediate Cure.—Hegeman's Celebrated Diarrhoea Remedy will usually cure the Diarrhoea in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States. jy3

CLOTHING.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR SUMMER WEAR.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET.
Are daily receiving
Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves,
in every variety for the coming season,
Silk Scarfs, Ties, Suspenders, and all Other Goods in our Line.
Shirts and Collars.

To this department we give especial attention. Gentlemen who are particular in the fit and appearance of their Shirts, are invited to leave their measure and give our Shirts a trial. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction. jy1

BISSELL'S BLOCK,
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full assortment of Furnishing Goods.
my27 W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor, No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my18

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St. fourth door from Virgin Alley.

LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS.
GENTS' CONGRESS GAITERS.
CHILDREN'S CONGRESS GAITERS
LADIES' BALMORALS.
GENTS' BALMORALS.
CHILDREN'S BALMORALS.
A complete stock of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at prices to suit the times, at
No. 54 Market Street.
my23 SLATER & SOUTH.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
133 WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
would invite the attention of Merchants visiting the market to our large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable
For Spring and Summer Sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for Cash, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short-time buyers.

We also have a large line of PRIME CUSTOM WORK, adapted particularly to the City Trade to which we would ask the examination of retailers.
mh3:tm H. CHILDS & CO.

GROCERS.

GEO. W. DILWORTH....JOH S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield.
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7] Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se5

G. B. JONES....O. B. JONES.

GEORGE B. JONES & SON, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FURNISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms.
se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEDICAL.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
[Have opened in Pittsburgh]
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot, for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec6tf

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and Fancy TOILET ARTICLES.
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city, OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se9:1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES.
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW
oc21-1y

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and
GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his stock is constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities and that every purchaser is sure of getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

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FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers. Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jel1

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S, No. 12 Smithfield street,
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
10 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
20,000 lbs Plain Hams;
20,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
20,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
20,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
20,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

R. C. MACKRELL....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,
No. 89 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street.
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GILBERT M. M'MASTER....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM

McMASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties.

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WELDON & KELLY,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Plumbers and Brass Founders, 164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pumps sold and repaired. Proprietors and Manufacturers of Dalzell's Patent Waist Drawer, and Musgrave's Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. my18

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
AND
Dealers in Wool and Hides,
Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street, (Merchange Exchange Block,) ST. LOUIS, MO.
We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, a large selection of Country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which we invite the attention of purchasers. Liberal advances made on consignments. No connection with any other house. dec6:3m

THOS. S. CLARKE....W. M. SHAW....CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company
FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par Val		Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.				
50	Exchange	—	—	71¼	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	70¼	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	69½	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	59½	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	63½	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	64¼	" 5
50	M & M	—	—	60	" 4
100	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
100	Second National	110	—	—	
100	Third National	110	—	—	
100	First National, Al'y	—	—	110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	49¼	" 4
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
42	Western	—	—	53½	May $2.50
32	Monongahela	34	—	32	" $3.00
50	Eureka	50	—	52	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34	—	34	
25	Allegheny	—	—	28¼	$3 00
25	People's	28	—	28½	$4 00
50	Penna	—	—	33½	
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	28¼	4 ⅌ ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—	—	5 ⅌ ct.
25	Hand Street	—	—	50	5
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¼	$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	—	14	—
50	Penna Central	—	—	73¼	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	112¼	—
100	Cleveland	—	—	110¾	—
50	Connellsville	11	13	12¾	—
	do (interest)	11¾	17	—	—
50	Steubenville	13	15¼	14¾	—
50	Chartiers	—	—	5	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	½	—
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
24	Birmingham	—	—	40	—
50	Citizens	—	—	95	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88½	—
25	Allegheny	33	—	38	$3 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	81¾	5 ⅌ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	—	27	—	—
	Ardesco	—	—	—	—
10	North American	—	9	7¾	—
10	Dalzell	—	—	6	—
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	81	—
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	81	—
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	78¾	—
	do 6's	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	—
	do 4's	—	—	70	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	—
	do 2d mortg	95	—	—	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	93	87	—
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	—

The pressure for money is being felt at all the commercial centers, East and West. As a consequence the market is becoming close. The demand comes more principally from produce dealers and operators in oil. But in fact everything that is saleable is becoming so inflated and unsettled, that no one knows what to ask or how to trade. Men see fortunes at every turn, and if they can borrow the money, why, in they go. This creates a quick demand on the money market, and without rates advancing correspondingly high, this wild speculative feeling that pervades the business circles will receive no check. This extraordinary advance in commodities which arises not from any scarcity but purely from speculation, is absorbing the currency of the country. There is at the present time a great scarcity of greenbacks. The orders from the West to pay for wool, wheat, and other produce cannot be met, and a still greater scarcity is expected. With all the much talk about the inflated paper currency of the country, there is not enough now to carry on business with at the present high prices. It is not expected that the government will increase the issue, on the contrary, the prevailing opinion is that it will contract, which will soon produce a decline in all values, and a healthier condition in commercial circles. It is held that the scarcity and dearer money now becomes the better.

—The abatement in the pressure for Money since yesterday's report, says the New York *Times* of Saturday, is very slight and confined to the Stock Exchange borrowers, who have reduced their wants by cash sales and the refusal of new orders except for cash. The rates of discount on good paper are advancing, and where it is connected with advances on Produce, either on the spot or to arrive, or on Foreign merchandise to be held in store for higher prices, the rates are very dear and the scrutiny of signatures more than usually close. While some lenders may not distrust the continued high premium on Gold and Exchange—whereby these speculations are to be maintained—nearly all are disposed to look to the contingency of a breakdown, and to calculate the chances of even a greater scarcity of greenbacks in the seaboard money markets than has wrought the present change in the rates of interest and in the customary workings of the Associated Bank movement. The immediate condition of things is so wholly anomalous that cautious money lenders and prudent traders are equally at a loss how to act—the first, to know what paper, if based on speculation, will be good a few months hence; the last, how far to provide their fall stock of Merchandise, at the going figures, which their customers may refuse to buy.

—Mining and oil stocks at Philadelphia, on Saturday, were at the following quotations:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Falton Coal	8	8½	Alsace Iron	...	1
Big Mt Coal	7¾	8	Oil Creek	5	6
N Y & Mid C F	19½	19¾	Map Shade Oil	10½	11¼
Green Mt Coal	5¼	5¾	McClintock Oil	4½	4¾
N Carbondale Cl	2½	2	Pa Patroleum Co	..	3
New Creek Oil	1	1¼	Perry Oil	3	4½
Feeder Dam Coal	¾	1	Mineral Oil	1¾	2
Clinton Coal	..	4	Irving Oil	3	4
Amer Kaolin	3	3¼	Butler Coal	15	22
Penn Mining	10	10¾	Keystone Zinc	2	2¼
Girard do	..	5	Densmore Oil	4½	4¾
Etna do	11	15	Dalzell Oil	5¼	5¾
Mandan do	..	4	McElheny Oil	4¾	5
Marquette do	..	4	Noble & Del	..	13
Connecticut do	..	1¼			

—The *Journal of Commerce* has compiled its usual return of the specie movement at New York for the month of June, which will be studied with much interest. For the second time this year the month's summary shows a hoarding of the gold. This was undoubtedly the result of the gold act, and of the threats made in connection with its publication. The following is the month's summary:

Specie in Banks and Sub-Treasury June 1st		$36,524,326
Received from California in June		728,961
Imported from foreign ports in June		146,731
Total supply		$37,435,007
Exported in June	$6,170,451	
Hoarding in June	1,206,906	6,377,457
Leaves in Banks and Sub-Treasury July 1st		$31,057,550

We now bring forward the total movement since the beginning of the year:

Specie in Banks and Sub-Treasury January 1st	$37,992,534
Received from California	5,822,571
Imported from foreign ports	1,427,014
Gathered in from hoards	16,204,502
Total supply since Jan. 1	$61,446 621
Exported to foreign ports	27,689,568
Hoarded in April	1,392,602
Hoarded in June	1,206,906
	$30,389,071
Leaves in Banks and Sub-Treasury July 1st	$31,057,550

—Comparative statement of receipts of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company for the month of May, 1863, and May, 1864:

	1863.	1864.	Inc.
Freight	$10,653 70	$11,181 51	$527 84
Passengers	7,590 62	10,507 22	2,916 60
Mail	3 4 17	304 17	....
Incidental	42 50	393 65	301 15
	$18,640 99	$22,386 58	$3,745 59
Previous month	83,774 77	136,705 18	52,936 41
	$102,415 76	$159,091 76	$56,676 00

—The following is an approximate statement of the earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the month of June, 1864:

Freight	$140,000 00
Passengers	73,471 41
Miscellaneous	7,000 00
	$220,471 41
For June, 1863	160,569 15
Increase	59,902 26

—The following new counterfeits have been circulated during the past week:

5's on the Madison branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, have just made their appearance here. They are exact indications of the genuine, and should be looked after.

1's on the Freeman's Bank, Bristol, R. I.; vig. three females, ship in distance; unlike genuine.

3's on the Mechanics' Bank, Newark, N. J.; imitation; vig. three females—well done.

5's on the Hingham Bank, Mass.; imitation; upper left, spread eagle on a shield; upper right, female and cherub on V—well done.

2's on the Commercial Bank, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; vig. female seated leaning on bale, ships and cars; right end, 2 and man sharpening scythe; left end, State die, 2 above, Two below, imitation of genuine.

Latest Commercial Per Peruvian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(By Telegraph to Greencastle.)

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 1.

COTTON—Sales for the week 86,000 bales. Market buoyant, and advanced 1d for American, and ¼d for other descriptions. The sales to speculators included 14,000 bales, and those to exporters 22,000 bales, the market closing firm, but unchanged. Of to-day's sales, speculators and exporters took 4,000 bales. The following are the quotations for Middling: Orleans, 40d; Mobiles, 39¾d; Uplands, 39½d.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

Wool—The market is unsettled and irregular. Holders generally are asking an advance, and some are not disposed to sell at present quotations. But the new clip is beginning to come forward more freely, and sales of from 200,000 to 300,000 lbs are reported, in lots, at $1@1 12½ per lb, chiefly at $1 05@1 10 for medium and fine, the former being most inquired for. Yarns are rather more abundant, but held higher and quoted at $1 70 ⅌ lb.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

Iron—The market continues excited and on the advance, with a fair inquiry for pig metal at fully former quotations. The makers, however, are not offering their stocks, and prices are nominally $80@85 for the three numbers, cash. Scotch pig is held at $70@75, which is above the view of buyers. Manufactured iron is active and prices are looking up, the mills generally being well off for orders. Nails have also advanced 1c ⅌ lb.

Philadelphia Cotton Market.

The market has been unsettled and irregular, with rather more disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and prices have gone up 10@15c since the close of last week, with a very reduced stock on sale. The week's transactions foot up about 350 bales within the range of $1 50@1 65 for middlings, cash, closing at $1 65@1 68.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Monday, July 11, 1864. }

Business was not very active on Saturday.—The market was very unsettled, prices were high and advancing, the current rates in the forenoon not holding good in the afternoon.—The weather continues very warm. The sales were generally confined to lots to meet the wants of the local trade. The receipts of produce were limited and all parcels offered found ready purchasers at the outside prices. The advance during the week was steady in all descriptions. Among the sales we note as follows viz:

FLOUR.—The market was very firm at a further advance. The principal business done was in the better grades. The receipts were not large. Holders say their time has come. They will no doubt make a good use of it. The following sales will give the reader an idea of how prices range. Extra Family—Sales of 300 bbls. from store at $11 00@11 50; 150 do at $11 00@11 50; 50 bbls. at $11 25; 100 bbls. XX at $11 40; 100 bbls. at $11 00@11 50. Extra and country brands sold at lower figures. The present figures will no doubt hurry country flour to market.

EGGS—The market is not very active. The seasons seems to be over. Sales of 11 bbls at 25c per doz.

DRIED FRUIT—This article has been neglected. The sales made were only in a small way viz.: apples, 50 bu. at 10@10½c; peaches, 40 bu. at 19@20c.

BUCKWHEAT—Is coming in slowly. Sales of 20 bu. at $2 25.

GRAIN—The market was firm but very unsettled. Correct quotations were difficult to obtain. Wheat—the prices have advanced. $2 was paid for red on Saturday. White was nominal at $2 10. Corn was firm with a good demand. Sales of 400 bushels at $1 50. Oats were firm, prices tending upward. We omit the rates, prices being very irregular. Barley and rye were out of season, and prices nominal.

CHEESE—The receipts about keep pace with the demand. Sales of 82 bu. of prime W. R. at 17@18c. The latter was for a choice article.

GROCERIES—The market on Saturday was firm with a moderate demand. Prices were very unsettled. Sugars were held at a high figure; Coffee do; Molasses we note a sale of 25 bbls. at $118c per gallon. Chushed and Coffee Sugars have further advanced; we omit figures.

HAY—The market was firm under light supplies. Another advance was established Small sales of old were made at $38@$38, and new $26 00

OILS—Lard oil has further advanced. Sales of prime No. 1 $1 60; No. 2 $1 50 per gallon. Linseed, sales in a small way at $1 64.

SOAP—German has advanced to 14½c per pound.

CANDLES—Star have advanced to 35@38c for short and long weight. These are steep figures.

LARD—Was not so active. Small sales were made at 18c per lb. Country sales at lower figures.

LEAD—Prices have advanced. Sales of 275 packages at 15c per lb.

BACON—The market was firm with a good demand, prices tending upward. The stock on hand is not large and is daily growing less. We omit the rates as they were nominal.

WHISKY—The market was about as unsettled as ever. Small lots were disposed of at $1 80@1 85.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE }
Monday, July 11, 1864. }

The market on Saturday was very firm, with a good demand. The sales, however, were restricted, for the best of all reasons—there was but little to operate with. The receipts by the Allegheny river only amounted to 407 bbls. Prices at Oil City rule high; a lot of 500 bbls was sold at the mouth on Friday last at $15 75 ⅌ bbl, barrels included, and holders are now asking $16@16 25. The Eastern markets were firm, and excited, and rates appear to be steadily advancing. The rates on Saturday were—Crude 44c, packages returned; some were holding out for 45c; for packages included 48½@49c were the figures, while some held out for the even 50c. Refined Oil was in about the same condition as Crude, holders being on a high horse. They stood out for large figures. The sales were not large; below we give what came under our notice:

Crude Oil—Firm, with a speculative demand. The heavy sales made on Wednesday and Thursday carried off the principal portion of the stock that was on hand, besides some parcels that was on the way. The sales on Saturday were 164 bbls. at 44c., packages returned; 300 bbls. to arrive same time, 44c.; sales 160 bbls. at 48½c., packages returned.

Residium—The demand has fallen off, buyers have been shy and this article has been neglected or lost sight of. We note small sales at $6@6,25 per bbl.

Naptha—The demand was limited and sales were likewise. We quote nominally at 35c for deodorized.

Refined Oil.—Holders had extravagant ideas in regard to this article. The principal transactions on Saturday were in free oil, viz: for immediate delivery, sales of 250 bbls at 85c, 100 do 86c; 200 do 84c; 200 bbls Oil Creek refined at 82c. Some dealers were not offering, whilst others were asking higher figures.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

R. Wrea	7	H. McKelvey	175
W. McKeown	20	R. Ashworth	72
Fisher	100	J. McWhinney	24
J. Wilkins	90		
Total			407

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R.R.

GOING EAST.

A. Hancock, 151 bbls crude, for Philadelphia.
Sill & Co., 294 bbls refined, for New York.
North American Company, 281 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Standard Co., 148 bbls refined, for New York.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says:—It will be noticed in the table given below that the arrivals of Eastern goods in this city during six months, closing with July 1st, have been 27,254 cases, exceeding in amount the arrivals during the same months in 1860, when 26,462 cases arrived. In the first half of the year, 1861, the receipts were 17,280, since which a gradual increase has been maintained, until the receipts are now larger than at any time previous to the rebellion. Jobbers and manufacturers are generally taking an account of stock in store, and the latter are busily, though not largely, engaged in getting up fall stocks. There is little disposition to anticipate the market while the rapid introduction of machinery in the manufacturing department will enable dealers to meet the wants of their customers with less preparation than usual before the demand. Buyers from the jobbing trade are examining this and Eastern markets.

We give below our semi-annual table:

Arrivals of Eastern goods in	June,	1864,	5,351
Do do	May,	do	3,112
Do do	April,	do	3,926
Do do	Mar.,	do	3,389
Do do	Feb.,	do	7,375
Do do	Jan.,	do	5,101
Total for six months of		1864,	27,254
Do do		1863,	23,806
Do do		1862,	20,495
Do do		1861,	17,280
Do do		1860,	26,462

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.

FLOUR—Excited—buyers and sellers apart. Sales 4,000 bbls. Sugar River City XX at $10,50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, owing to a light money market. Sales this morning and forenoon 28,000 bus. at $2,19@2,20; on 'Change 16,000 bus. at $2,20@2,22. Receipts for the day 34,000 bus. Oats very dull and lower; offered at 85c. without buyers. Corn steady. Sales at $1,30; closed firm.

WOOL—Sales at 93½c.; rather weak.

LATER.

NEWHALL HOUSE, MILWAUKEE, July 7, 9 p. m.

The Wheat market was firm this afternoon and evening. Sales since 'Change of 48,000 bus. No. 1 Spring at $2,21@2,22—the market closing at $2,21½.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Market active and firm for leaf at last quotations, and lugs from 50c. to $1 ⅌ 100 lbs. higher. Sales comprised 91 hhds., including 2 stems, at $2 to $2 50; 1 scraps at $8; 8 factory do at $10 25 to $12; 22 planters' do at $12 25 to $15 50; 16 common shipping leaf at $16 to $22 50; 18 medium do at $24 25 to $30 25; 14 good and fine do at $33 to $39 50; common and manufacturing leaf at $30 50 to $43 25; 1 good do at $46 75, and 1 fine do at $66 ⅌ 100 lbs. Bids on 16 hhds were rejected. Receipts of the past year, 20,000 hhds., which is more than twice as large as in any previous year.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Oils—Sperm and whale are wanted at full prices. Lard oil is firm at $1 45@1 50. Linseed is better and very active at $1 67@1 68, large sales having been made at the latter figure in New York. Petroleum continues excited; we quote at 50@52c for crude, which is very scarce; 6,000 barrels refined, in bond, sold at 80@90c, for present and future delivery, and free oil at 90@95c, and 200 barrels sold by auction at 91c. The stocks are light. The following are the receipts of Petroleum at this port for the last week:—Crude, 4,190 barrels; refined, 3,820 do.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

TOBACCO—The sales at the warehouses to-day amounted to 403 hhds at very full figures. The prices obtained at the Louisville Warehouse ranged from $10 for the highest lugs to $40 for fair leaf, and 1 hhd of bright leaf at $72. One hhd damaged lugs sold at $8 50. The prices obtained at the Boone Warehouse were from $11 25 to $38 25 and one hhd at $41 50. At the Ninth-street Warehouse the prices took the same range—$11 28 to $40, and at the Pickett Warehouse the bulk of the sales ranged from $10 25 to $39 50, 1 hhd at $43 35 and 1 at $44 25.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

SALES AT MORRIS & CHALFANT'S WAREHOUSE.

37 hhds, as follows 6 at $6 50@7 25, 4 at 7 35@8, 5 at 8 55@9 50, 2 at 10, 4 at 10 50@11, 5 at 11 75@13 50, 3 at 11 25@16 75, 4 at 17 50@19; 3 hhds Kentucky; 2 at 21 25, 1 at 23; 1 hhd Brown county at 25.

Army Award at St. Louis.

Capt. E. Chapman to-day awarded the contract to C. J. Caffrey, for supplying 100,000 bushels of oats, delivered as required in this city, at 97.60 per bushel of thirty-two pounds.—*Democrat, 7th.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitt. Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.—W F Richardson, 2 cars lumber; J Y McLaughlin, 168 green hides; L Langham, 2 cars lumber; H Gerwig, 1 bbl vinegar; L H Voigt, 2 hhds bacon, Park & Mc, 1 bbl copper, 1 keg do; Sigmeyer & Co, 100 bbls flour; S J & A A McGinnes, 3 bbls vinegar; Godfrey & Co, 12 sks rags; N Mason, 20 bxs cheese; W Shaw, 22 do do; C Coale, 4 tin cans; W Barker, 20 sks wool; C P Markle, 6 sks rags; Flaccus, Fell & Co, 5 sacks scraps; Lippincott & Co, 4 cars grind stones; G S Bryant, 1 car metal; R C Loomis, 1 do do; J H Ralston, 13 green hides; Arsenal, 20 bxs cartridges.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—Head & Metzer, 12 pkgs; C P Markle, 6 sks rags; J B Lyon, 40 bbls sand; D H Riddle, 21 boxes cheese; McCullough & Co, 5 sks rags; J Shives, 14 do do, 5 bbls s iron; Hammer & Co, 117 bdls chairs, 24 rockers; Carroll & Co, 8 bbls flour; H Riddle, 30 do do; C C Balsley, 46 bxs cheese; Potter & Co, 4 bbls eggs; Wm Cooper, 1 do do; D M Courtney, 202 bags corn; Fetzer & Armstrong, 190 sks oats.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Martin O & B, 1 car iron; Standard Co, 203 bbls crude; G W Holdship, 56 bbls crude.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
City of Manchester	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
Hansa	May 21	New York	Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
North American	May 24	Quebec	Liverpool.
Africa	May 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Britannia	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
Hecla	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
City of London	May 28	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 27	New York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 1	New York	Liverpool.
America	June 4	New York	Southompton
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 11	New York	Southampton
Australasian	June 15	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 26	New York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New York	Southampton
America	July 16	New York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New York	Southampton
New York	July 30	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug 13	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York	Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York	Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct 8	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York	Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Dec 17	New York	Southampton
FROM EUROPE.			
Westminster	May 10	Liverpool	New York
America	May 11	Southampton	New York
Glasgow	May 11	Liverpool	New York
City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool	New York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool	New York
Breman	May 25	Southampton	New York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool	Boston
Saxona	May 31	Southampton	New York
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New York
Borussia	June 8	Southampton	New York
America	June 22	Southampton	New York
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New York
New York	July 6	Southampton	New York
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New York
New York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New York
New York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New York
America	Dec. 21	Southampton	New York

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.		
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
DEPARTED.		
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

CINCINNATI.

Saturday's *Commercial* says:

The weather was clear and hot yesterday. At Pittsburgh, last night, the river was twenty inches and falling. Here, the river is on a stand. There is four and a half feet hence to Louisville, three and a half in the canal, and eighteen inches in the Indiana chute over the falls. The Lower Ohio is falling with three and a half feet from Portland to Cairo. There is three and a half feet in the Cumberland, and falling. There is 3½ feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

ARRIVALS—Darling from Memphis, with 140 bales of cotton and other freight; Kate Robinson from Gallipolis.

The Cleona arrived from the Tennessee river and the Jennie Hubbs departed for Memphis.

The following boats were at the wharf last evening: T J Emry, Ontario, Swallow, Golden Eagle, Pocahontas, Silver Spray, Cherokee, New Transfer, Anglo Saxon, Kate Robinson, H A Homeyer, Magnolia, Clara Poe, Colossus, and Ohio No. 3.

The Cherokee is receiving for St Louis and the Silver Spray for Memphis

The T J Pickett is announced to leave for Kanawha to-day.

The light draught steamer T J Emery, Capt. U B Peirsel, will run as a regular packet to Gallipolis and Pomeroy, starting on her first trip this afternoon.

The A H Homeyer, Captain D Hukill, is announced for St Louis. She has been thoroughly repaired and repainted.

The Virginia and Ida Rees started up the Cumberland on Wednesday, the former drawing four and a half feet.

The Darling has gone above for repairs.

BOATS DUE HERE.—The Glide No. 3, from Pittsburg; Fitzhugh, from St Louis; and Thistle, from Memphis, are among the first boats due here.

The Roanoke left for Nashville, on Thursday, and the Colossus was to have departed for the same point last night, both in the Government service.

The Clara Poe leaves to-day, followed by the Olive to-morrow, also in the Government service.

The Nannie Byers has taken the place of the Magnolia in the Maysville trade, during low water.

The Anglo Saxon and Kate Robinson returned from Sandy Creek yesterday, having been engaged in the transportation of a portion of Hunter's command.

The remains of the late Wm. Ketchum, mate of the steamer Sir Wm. Wallace, who died in Memphis recently, of cholera morbus, arrived here on the Darling, and were forwarded to his late residence at New Richmond, yesterday, by the Nannie Byers. The deceased was a very worthy gentleman, and well known and highly esteemed all along the river and in this vicinity. He was a brother of the late Captain Jacob Ketchum, who was killed by guerrillas in Yazoo Pass.

We heard that the steamer Nashville, having discharged and stored her cargo at Evansville, has been pressed into the Government service.

The Major Anderson made her appearance at the wharf yesterday.

The James Watson arrived at St. Louis on Monday, and will load with supplies for a Southern plantation.

The license of Pilot Joseph Reed has been revoked at St. Louis for six months from June 27th, 1864, on account of his refusing to pilot the Leviathan, Captain Ambrose Reeder, because that gentleman would not sign an agreement to take freight at particular rates.

NEW ALBANY.

Portland bar is simply "horrible," as steamboatmen say. The channel is changing constantly, and the depth of water ranges, as these changes take place, from twenty-six to thirty-six inches. Every boat attempting to pass over gets aground.

Oil Creek bar, near Derby, is the shallowest point between Portland bar and Evansville. There is less than three feet water on this bar, and the channel is crooked and changeable.

NASHVILLE.

The *Dispatch*, of the 7th inst., says:—The Cumberland came to a stand last night, with three and a half feet water on the Harpeth Shoals. Judging from reports from above, we confidently anticipate an additional rise of one or two feet in a day or two.

Only two boats arrived yesterday—the Echo No. 2 from Clarksville, and the Tyrone from Smithland—both of which left again for Smithland.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press* of Friday says:

The river was about at a stand yesterday, with full three feet three inches water in the canal by the mark.

The weather was intensely warm, the thermometer in the shade in the afternoon ranging as high as 94 and 95. In the evening it clouded up in the North, with lightning and every indication of storm.

It commenced raining here about dark last evening, which, if it is general, will be of immense benefit to the crops, as well as allaying the great heat.

The Cumberland river has risen sufficiently to make it temporarily navigable for light boats, and the Palestine, Kate B. Porter and other boats were started in that direction yesterday. The Palestine loaded at Evansville. On the shoals in the Cumberland there were three feet six inches water reported.

HAY DESTROYED.—We learn that a party of guerrillas on horseback entered the town of West Point, mouth of Salt river, at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, and deliberately burned a barge laden with hay. It was baled hay, belonging to the Government, valued at $8,000. The same party then went to the hill in the rear of the town and fired the huts or barracks located there.

The Kate B. Porter went over to Jeffersonville the other evening to load for the Cumberland river trade, and departed thither yesterday.

The New York, with a barge in tow laden with pig iron, started to Cincinnati on Wednesday evening, but broke one of her engines soon after starting out, and turned back for repairs. She was at the wharf last evening.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* of Friday, says:

The river is again rising at this point, and had swollen over ten inches up to dark last evening. In the channel out to Cairo there is ten feet water, and the present rise will go far to keeping it in fine order all through the season.

The Upper Mississippi commenced falling again at Keokuk on Tuesday. The late rise amounted to about sixteen inches, and came out of the Iowa river, which tributary had swollen over seven feet from the effects of late heavy rains in the interior of the State. There was a report at Keokuk on Tuesday that the river had swollen four feet at Lacrosse.

The late rise has improved the condition of the river considerably from Keokuk down, and there is now four and a half feet of water at the shoalest places, but business both up and down stream is shockingly dull.

The Missouri river is swelling and in fine order for boating, but there is nothing either to go up or come down, and most of the boats are laid up for want of business.

The Illinois river remains low and falling, with only two or three boats running.

All branches of river commerce are very dull, and a large number of boats are laid up for better times, which will not probably be before September, when a good trade in every direction is anticipated.

There was no change in rates, yesterday, except a slight advance to points between here and Keokuk.

The Leviathan is again in port, and her arrival is generally looked upon as a "smash up" in freight rates to New Orleans. It is rumored, however, that such work is at an end, and all the boats will again work harmoniously together.

There is some talk of the Maggie Hayes, now here, and the Cherokee, on her way, going into the Northern line during low water.

Among the arrivals yesterday were the Leviathan and Empress from New Orleans; City of Alton and Belle Memphis from Memphis; Nellie Rogers and City of Pekin from the Illinois; T. L. McGill from Leavenworth; Camelia from the Ohio; Lucy Bertram from Keokuk, and the David Tatum from Alton.

The McGill will probably lay up for a few days.

A young man in the employ of R. F. Sass, named Alexander Kelsoe, fell overboard from the steamer Die Vernon on Wednesday and was drowned. Every exertion was made by the hands of the boat to rescue him, but to no avail, as he sank as soon as he fell in and was not seen again. He was a very intelligent and promising young lad about fifteen years old, and his employers speak in high terms of his many noble qualities. He was dressed in a light linen coat and pants, and any information concerning his body, if found, will be thankfully received by R. F. Sass, or his almost heart-broken parents, who reside in this city.

WHEELING.

Saturday's *Register* says:

There are but scant two feet water in the channel of the river, and it is still falling. The fine little steamer Falcon will leave for Marietta this morning at 10½ o'clock. There are two small steamers running between this city and Parkersburg.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: Cleveland, Illinois, Northern Light, Iron City Traveler, Meteor, Iron Sides, Lac La Belle and Pewabic, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock, p. m., each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 2 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August making

GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS

to the many points of interest on the great inland Seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 1000 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Maries.

The many and extensive mines of Iron and Copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of Silver, Lead, wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate render the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attraction to the Capitalist, the Student, the Pleasure Seeker, or the Invalid.

The above named Steamers are elegantly fitted up with large and airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from 8 to 10 days.

Rooms secured and further information obtained by application to

ROBT. HANNA & CO., }
HUSSEY & McBRIDE, } Cleveland, O.
GARETSIN & CO., }
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S. P. BRADY & CO., }
BUCKLEY & CO., } Detroit, Mich.
je22:em] JOHN HUTCHING, }

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.......$1.600.000.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent,
je30:ly-e-o-d No. 67 Fourth street.

THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 139 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus March 1st, 1864	222,219 20
Assets	$722,219 20

Stephen Crowell, President; Edgar W. Crowell Vice President; Philander Shaw, Secretary.

The Washington Fire Insurance Co.,
of New York, No. 172 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$400,000
Assets Feb. 1, 1864	582,000

Geo. C. Satterlee, Pres't, | H. Weston, V. Pres't,
W. K. Lothrop, Sec'y, | W. A. Scott, Ass't Sec'y.

The Policies entitled to participate receive 75 per ct. of the net Profits. Scrip Dividends 60 per cent. every year for 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued and losses equitably adjusted in the above popular and reliable Companies.

S. S. BRYAN, Pittsburgh Agent.
jе21 59 Fourth st. (Burke's Building.)

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
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CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se5:ly

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

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REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER,	

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se5:ly P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

OFFICE OF J. M. BRADSTREET & SON'S IMPROVED MERCANTILE AGENCY, 78 & 80 FOURTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, JUNE 7, 1864.

The attention of Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers, &c., is called to the fact that we have now in press, and will issue on the 11th day of July, the

FIFTEENTH VOLUME OF OUR "COMMERCIAL REPORTS."

This work has been carefully and thoroughly revised to date, and will contain over

Forty Thousand More Names than Our January Issue,

Making a total of about

350,000 NAMES

Of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers in the United States and British Provinces.

The forthcoming Volume will also contain the Names and Ratings in Nevada Territory, of Virginia City, Carson City, Gold Hill and Silver City; also, in California, of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton and Marysville, and in Tennessee, of Memphis and Nashville.

Terms: *ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER ANNUM*, which entitles the Subscriber to the use of the above mentioned Volume, and also to Volume XVI., to be issued in January, 1865. The Business Community will bear in mind that we issue Two Volumes per annum, and also furnish all Subscribers with a

Printed Weekly Sheet of Corrections,

Containing all

Important changes that occur throughout the country, and the privilege of making special inquiries at our Office and receiving detailed reports in writing concerning the Standing of their Customers, Without Extra Charge.

For the convenience of Merchants and others doing business in the Western States, the Western portion of our *COMMERCIAL REPORTS* is bound in a seperate volume, and will contain a large number of new names and places, never before printed. For the present our terms will remain as heretofore (*FIFTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM*), which will entitle Subscribers to the two volumes per annum, and all the privileges of the Office.

Banks and Bankers will receive, once a week, a List of Judgments in this county.

Subscribers entitled to Volume XV. (WESTERN) can receive the same on application at our Office.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

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A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of the Commonwealth, such electors may exercise this right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SEC. 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

"SEC. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SEC. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or may hereafter be conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

{ L. S. } I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution on proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the first TUESDAY of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
my27:lt2m Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AGENTS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.—Call and examine something urgently needed by every person; or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for twenty cents that retail for two dollars, by

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THE Pittsburgh Commercial.

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Dr. R. A. WILSON'S TONIC, CATHARTIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND HEADACHE PILLS.

They are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste, renders it easy to administer them to children*.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken in the commencement of an attack, immediate relief of pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing *Nausea* and *Headache*, to which females are so subject.

They act gently on the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

For *Dyspepsia* and its ten thousand inconveniences, from a slight indigestion and sallow cheek, to extreme emaciation and depression of spirits, or a confirmed case of melancholia in its most aggravated form—are these Pills confidently recommended as a cure, if perseveringly used.

Liver Complaint--Torpid Liver.

Use the Pills in alterative doses for a long time, or until the organ is aroused. Intermitting the use of the Pills now and then is the better plan.

Intemperance.

Any one who is so unfortunate as to eat or drink too much, may save himself a fit of apoplexy, or other serious consequences, by immediately taking a Pill.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

I have had considerable experience in the use of the extraordinary Pill compounded by *Dr. R. Adams Wilson*, of which you are now the proprietors, and have often found their benign influence in my own case for nervous *headache*, arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. I have likewise prescribed them for others in hemicrania and other forms of headache depending on a deranged and irritable condition of the stomach and digestive organs, to which they seem peculiarly adapted, being entirely free from any griping tendency. I regard them as a very valuable Pill, and one that purges without at all debilitating.

Yours, truly,
GEO. H. KEYSER,
140 Wood street
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1858.

STRATTONVILLE, Clarion County, }
February 18, 1860. }
Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

Gents:—I take pleasure in assuring you, from my personal knowledge and the evidence of my neighbors, that there is no medicine held in such high estimation as the Pills of Dr. R. A. Wilson, for general use. Having been engaged in merchandizing for the last twenty years, and being agent for a great number of persons, I do most cheerfully say without fear of contradiction, that the above named Pills are the best now in use.

SAMUEL WILSON.

AURORA, Ind., April 30, 1860.
Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co..

Gentlemen:—Wilson's Pills, in our region of country, meet with very ready sale, and the first complaint has yet to be made against their efficiency. For head ache, dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation, they stand in the estimation of our people without a rival, and are deemed a perfectly safe medicine for family use. I have personally observed their good effects in very many instances, and conscientiously recommend them as the best Pill compounded.

Very truly,
D. B. KEISTER.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S WORM CONFECTIONS

Are prepared from the active principle of his celebrated Vermifuge. They are put up in a nice and palatable form, to suit the taste of those who cannot conveniently take the Vermifuge. Children will take them without trouble. They are an effectual worm destroyer, and may be given to the most delicate child.

Prepared and sold by
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76 and 78 Wood and 91 Fourth sts.
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Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally. de26:1y

FINANCIAL.

U.S. INTEREST COUPONS.

10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,

Bought at best rates by
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Principal and interest payable in Coin, and Exempt from Taxation.

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U. S. Despository and Financial Agent. Deals in ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Banks and Bankers are requested to act as Sub-Agents for the sale of 10-40 Bonds, at *one-eighth* of one per cent. commission.

ADAM REINEMAN, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier. je14

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK.	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
Washington, May 20, 1864. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a Pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
my24-om Comptroller of the Currency.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office 55 Market street.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA. Age

OILS.

JOHN W. WISE........HENRY W. CHILDS.

WISE & CHILDS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in

CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM

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RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets s

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7:

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

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Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,

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Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN........A. D. ANDERSO

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWRENCEVILLE.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.

Warehouse, No. 93 Third street, opposite Bank Pittsburgh. ja4

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

ALLEN & NEEDLES, PHILADELPHIA

Commission Merchants for the sale of Crude and Refined Petroleum, Lard and other Oils. de19:6m

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. sell

T. T. MYLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.

MERCHANTS visiting the city at this time will find a full stock on hand and at the LOWEST PRICES. Give us a call.

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JULY 4th, 1864.

UNION FLAGS, all sizes;
MILITARY FLAGS;
ENGLISH BUNTING FLAGS
MUSLIN FLAGS;
SILK FLAGS;
PRINTED FLAGS on sticks,

Flags from 3 inches to 50 feet.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at

PITTSBURGH FLAG MANUFACTORY,

PITTOCK'S News Depot,
je29 opposite Postoffice.

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention. se4

RAILROADS.

1864 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1864

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

Constant additions are being made to the equipment of this excellent double track and express route, and every possible care will be exercised for the comfort of passengers and rapid movement of freight. Trains will leave the depot in Pittsburgh as follows:

THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN daily (except Sunday,) at 6:00 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

FAST MAIL every morning, (except Sunday,) at 3:00 a. m., stopping only at the principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Philadelphia.

THROUGH EXPRESS daily, at 4:35 p. m., stopping only at the principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and New York via Philadelphia.

FAST LINE daily, (except Sunday,) at 8:45 p. m., stopping only at principal stations, and connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and, for New York via Allentown, without change of cars; also at Philadelphia for New York.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION daily, (except Sunday,) at 3:10 p. m., stopping at all stations, and running as far as Conemaugh.

The FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:30 a. m.

The SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday,) at 11:50 a. m.

The THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 4:00 p. m.

The FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:10 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburg as Follows:

Baltimore Express	12:30 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	1:00 p. m.
Fast Line	1:00 a. m.
Through Mail Train	12:30 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:15 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:45 a. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:05 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6:05 p. m.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 1:00 p. m. on Mondays.

Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Through Accommodation, Johnstown Accommodation and Express Train east and with Baltimore Express and Johnstown Accommodation west.

Trains for Ebensburg connect at Cresson with Express Trains and Mail Train west, and with Through Accommodation and Express Train east.

FARE.

To New York	$12 80	To Lancaster	$8 80
To Philadelphia	10 50	To Harrisburg	7 65
To Baltimore	10 00	To Altoona	3 60

Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Passengers purchasing tickets in the cars will be charged an excess, according to the distance traveled in addition to the Station rates, except from the stations where the Company has no agents.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B.—An Omnibus Line has been employed to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Depot at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each Passenger and Baggage.

J. STEWART, Agent,
At the P. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. my23

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864

FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY,

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

On and after May 15th, 1864, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g
Express	1:00 a. m.	00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.
Express	1:10 p. m.	10 p. m.	1:10 p. m.
Mail	6:30 a. m.		6:10 a. m.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m. 3:20 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 3:50 p. m. 8:05 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

For Alliance.	For N. B.	For N. Castle.	For Steu'e.
2:10 p. m.	9:15 a. m.	6:40 a. m.	
	12:00 m.	3:50 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
	4:40 p. m.		
	5:50 p. m.		

Returning, Arrive:

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:20 a. m. 8:30 [illegible]50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 8:30 a. m.

GEO. PARKIN, Agent,
Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Agent,
Allegheny city.
my14 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Ag't.,

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 2, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:55 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express	3:40 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'tn	11:00 a. m.	8:55 a. m.
Second "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Port Perry	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Braddock's "	4:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to GEORGE BOULTON, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THREE TRAINS DAILY

TO AND FROM

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON CITY.

Connections made with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad to and from Pittsburgh and the west.

TWO TRAINS DAILY to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, Elmira, and all of northern New York.

On and after MONDAY, November 16, 1863, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will arrive at and depart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as follows:

Southward.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday)........10:10 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg........1:20 p. m.
" arrives at Baltimore........5:40 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday)........11:42 p. m.
" leaves Harrisburg (except Monday)........2:50 a. m.
" arrives at Baltimore daily (except Monday)........7:00 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg........[illegible] a. m.

Northward.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday)........[illegible] a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg........1:45 p. m.
" arrives at Sunbury........4:30 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily........9:15 p. m.
" arrives at Harrisburg........1:35 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday)........3:25 a. m.
" arrives at Sunbury........6:25 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday)........3:00 p. m.
" arrives at Harrisburg........7:30 p. m.

For further information apply at the Office, in Pennsylvania Railroad Depot
oc31 J. N. DuBARRY, General Superintendent.

1863 1863 1863

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for passenger and freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (165 miles) in the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (78 miles) on the Western Division.

Time of Passenger Trains at Harrisburg, Leave Northward.

Mail Train........[illegible] p. m.
Express Train........3:25 a. m.

Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the southeast corner Eleventh and Market streets. And for freight business of the Company's Agents:

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.
J. M. DRILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
no13-tf

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—

CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,

CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

GIRARD HOUSE,

CHESNUT, BELOW NINTH ST.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

may5:mm H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,

se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

WM. A. LYONS,

House, Sign and Decorative Painting,

PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE

No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:ly

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street,
je1ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,
my18

MARVIN'S

SUPERIOR WINE AND BOSTON CRACKERS

For sale at every Grocery Store in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and Birmingham.
Made at 64 FOURTH Street.
ie4 S. S. MARVIN.

LIGHTNING RODS.—Persons wishing to have

LIGHTNING RODS

Put up on their Houses, &c., can have it done in a good and substantial manner by

ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ,
jе8-3m 139 THIRD Street.

BONNETS—BONNETS.—YOUNG LADIES HATS, Dress Caps, Plumes, Flowers, Ribbons, all of the latest style at
C. & A. STROUSE'S
cel5-ly 29 Diamond Alley.